

The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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WEATHER FORECAST

FAIR

Barometer 29.92

February 4, 1915

Temperature 6 a.m. 60 p.m. 61
Humidity 79 79

January 4, 1915, Temperature 6 a.m. 68, 2 p.m. 71
Humidity 98, 70

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1915.

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2822 日一廿月二十年寅甲

LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

GERMAN REGIMENT BEATEN BACK.

FRUITLESS ATTACK ON BRITISH LINES.

Enemy Submarine Fires at British Hospital Ship.

RUSSIANS MAKING GOOD ALL-ROUND PROGRESS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph"]

More German Chivalry.

Feb. 2, 9 p.m.

A Paris naval communique says:—At 5 p.m. yesterday, fifteen miles NNE. of Havre, a German submarine fired a torpedo at, but missed, the British hospital ship Asturias, thus violating the Hague Convention.

The Game of Bluff.

Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam says that the high-water mark of German bravado has been reached in to-night's official Berlin announcement, which is as follows:—
"England is about to ship to France numerous troops and great quantities of war material. We shall act against the transports by all military means. Peaceful shipping is urgently warned against approaching the north-west coasts of France, owing to the serious danger of being confused with warlike ships."

Second Australian Contingent.

Feb. 3, 1.30 a.m.

A despatch received from Reuter's correspondent at Melbourne reports that the second Australian Contingent has arrived in Egypt.

Are Seaplanes War Vessels?

Feb. 3, 1.30 a.m.

Reuter's correspondent in Washington telegraphs that Mr. Bryan, Secretary of State, replying to the German protest that the sale of American seaplanes to the belligerents is an unneutral act, dissents from the German view that seaplanes are war vessels.

Parliament Re-Assembles.

Feb. 2, 6.10 p.m.

The House of Commons has reassembled and, considering that two hundred members are on active service, the attendance was large, except on the Irish benches.

The Government and Food Prices.

Mr. Asquith informed Mr. Arthur Henderson (Lab.) that a Committee of Enquiry in regard to the prices of food is investigating the matter most carefully and will complete the enquiry with all speed. The House of Commons would then have an opportunity of discussing the question. Mr. Asquith made a brief statement cordially welcoming the Opposition's criticisms and co-operation.

Russian Progress.

Feb. 3, 9.35 a.m.

A Petrograd official communique reports that a German attack made on the morning of the 1st inst., north of Borjinnoff, was repulsed with heavy losses to the enemy. There was a very determined battle south of the village of Goumine, in which we regained the advanced trenches which we lost on January 31. South of Pilitza, on the Donetz, the enemy has been firing severely day and night, but all his efforts to advance have been unsuccessful.

LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

In the Carpathians.

In the Carpathians on the 31st ult. and 1st inst. the Russians advanced fighting on an extended front, upon the Dukla Pass, which is almost in the interior, and traversed the principal heights, capturing guns, howitzers and many prisoners. They also repulsed an attack south-east of the Ujok Pass, inflicting enormous losses upon the Germans.

Artillery Struggle in France.

Feb. 2, 5.50 p.m.

A Paris communique says:—The artillery struggle has been more lively and a series of German attacks of secondary importance were all repulsed with serious German losses. The cannonade was particularly violent in the Ypres district.

German v. Britisher.

A German regiment attacked the British towards Guinchy and momentarily beat them back, but a series of counter-attacks regained the lost ground and progressed beyond, capturing a number of the enemy's trenches.

Allies' Brilliant Work.

An action along the Bethune-La Bassée road was a most brilliant affair for our infantry against German forces at least a battalion strong. The two first attacks by the Germans were broken by our fire but a third forced an entrance to one of our trenches. A bayonet counter-attack followed immediately and threw the enemy into confusion, only a few of the Germans regaining their own trenches. Our heavy guns caused two explosions at Noyon station, the smoke from which lasted half an hour in each case. Our methodical progress in the Perthes region continues and we have occupied another wood.

Further Advance of the Allies.

Feb. 3, 1.5 a.m.

A Paris evening communique says:—Between the sea and the Lys the German artillery unsuccessfully attempted to silence our batteries. There was a fusillade all Monday night in the Arras sector, but no infantry attack.

We damaged the enemy's batteries near Soissons and repulsed an infantry attack at St. Paul. Near Perthes-les-Hurlus we made a further advance and also repulsed a German attack at Bysatelle, in Argonne.

There was a cannonade during the night at Uffholtz. We advanced towards Burnhaupt-le-Bas, in the Vosges.

Indian Generosity.

(Official Telegram from the British Foreign Office.)

Feb. 2.

Information has been received from the Viceroy of India, that further generous gifts towards the maintenance of the Imperial Forces have been received from the following Indian Princes:—Maharajah Datta; Nawab Pataudi; Rujah Salana and Dawas; Maharajah Rewa; Chiefs Dhar Barwani, Ali Rajpur and Jhabas; Rajah Jhind and Thakur Lachman Singh.

THE U.S. NOTE.

SOME POINTED COMMENTS.

The Facts of the Situation Discussed.

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

London, January 1.

By way of a New Year's gift for 1915, big as that year is with the fate of great empires and greater causes, our American cousins have sent us a Note. Couched in terms that, stripped of trimmings, smack of the Ultimatum, this official communication virtually challenges the right of the Allies to starve out Germany. The American contention is that our war is ruining their trade, that copper is not contraband, and that we have no right to stop anything at all that may be consigned to neutral countries. Undoubtedly

absolutely beyond challenge. But the French and British Fleets at present hold the ocean high ways, and the pressure they exert on the enemy's supplies is the best hope we have of shortening the bloodiest holocaust in the world's history. That sea pressure is already beginning to make itself felt, not so much in the enemy's food supplies as in the replenishments of war material. And this is the moment chosen by America for protesting against "unwarrantable interference with trade."

The Bald Facts.

These are the facts of the situation: Germany made in advance elaborate preparations for a particularly ruthless destruction of our commerce. The British fleet has practically swept that menace from the seas, but not without bitter tragedy and immense loss in gallant lives and in peaceful tonnage. Meanwhile, it is notorious that the full effect of our naval supremacy has been fished from us by the most flagrant abuse of neutrality. All the neutral States whose frontiers march with those of Germany and Austria have been turned into so many feeding bottles for the grim foe whose motto is "frightfulness," whose hand is even now on our throat, and whose heel may yet be on our heart. American trade has no doubt suffered inevitably through this war. So has ours; so has France's; and so has Belgium's. But statistics show that not all American trades have suffered. Some of them are booming. And these are the trades that deal through neutral countries, which by a geographical coincidence are Germany's next door neighbours, in food supplies and the raw materials of war. In Sept. and Oct. of 1913, Italy imported 6,800,000 lbs. of American copper; the Netherlands, 1,300,000; Norway, none; Sweden, 2,800,000. In the same month of 1914, Italy imported 25,000,000; the Netherlands, 12,200,000; Norway, that formerly imported none, 8,200,000; Sweden, 6,700,000. So much for copper, one of the most absolutely essential ingredients of war, a substance as villainous as salt-petre, when it comes to the wholesale manufacturing of "so-called unwholesome corpses."

In the case of foodstuffs it is necessary to temper our sympathy with America over her depression of trade by an intelligent study of her own official figures. These show that her exports in November last were just four times greater than in November 1913. A 300 per cent. trade boom is a sort of depression that American millionaires, whether of pure Teutonic origin or of the indigenous aristocracy of America, may yet wax fat on. Before these lines appear in print this episode will probably have been settled. It will have to be settled by France and Russia as well as Great Britain, for the Allies are all vitally concerned in this matter. It may be settled by a compromise. It may be that the Allies will boldly declare a blockade of western waters. But assuredly the people of England and of the British Empire will long store in their memories, as an interesting and illuminating episode of the Great War, President Wilson's Note on New Year's Eve of 1915. Truly our American cousins are a great people. They have a high tradition for commercial cut-throat and enterprise and for political astuteness and courage. The moment they have selected for the practice of these illustrious instincts suggests that the tradition is undimmed.

How the Trouble Arose.

The naval officers who have had the thankless task of beating about the ocean to intercept contraband of war could unfold some strange stories of their experiences. They have suffered much abuse from infuriated skippers of merchant ships whose holds, on examination, were found to have hidden away in them contraband that

was undeclared and that was in no sense "conditional." Nor has American trading enterprise been content with indirect supplies for Germany through neutral countries, though the railways of Switzerland have at times been blocked by the congestion of Italian traffic. Vessels stored to the decks with contraband have made long voyages through northern latitudes and reached Germany safely by the simple expedient of striking the coast of Norway and Sweden and steaming round to their havens within the safe area of neutral territorial waters. Not until the advent of winter froze down this traffic, and the disappearance of the loose German cruisers set at liberty British cruisers for a more vigilant search in the Atlantic, did the trade depression in the United States uplift its voice, and exert its influence, with its idealistic President. As a matter of fact, our Government has gone beyond anything ever dreamt of in other wars in the way of tempering the wind of war to the shorn neutral trader. We have actually been buying, and paying ready cash for, cargoes of conditional contraband bound for neutral countries and seized upon the high seas. What a very different tale history tells when one looks back to the days of the American Civil War. At that time the British Navy could have put the Northern fleet in its waistcoat pocket with consummate ease. But, under protest, a protest more sympathetic and less emphatic than President Wilson's Note, we allowed our cotton industry to be paralysed in order that the Northerners might reap the full advantage of sea pressure, and, as they actually did, starve out the Southerners. Perhaps the day may come when American traders and politicians will discover that there are more things in Heaven and earth, and things of greater worth and higher significance, than the Almighty Dollar. These are sentiments strongly but calmly held at home in England at this moment. They are not inspired by any craven fear. Whether the Allies allow America to bottle-feed Germany, or whether they politely but firmly decline to allow her to do so, they mean to see this war through to the only conclusion that would leave existence tolerable for them. At the Cabinet meeting in Downing Street that considered the American Note this week it is a significant fact that the French Government was officially represented.

TELEGRAMS.

NEWS FOR BUSY MEN.

CONDENSED.

A Melbourne telegram reports that the second Australian contingent has arrived in Egypt.

The Allies' methodical progress in the Perthes region continues, and they have occupied another wood.

The Allies' heavy guns caused two explosions at Noyon station, the smoke from which lasted half an hour in each case.

Further generous gifts towards the maintenance of the Imperial Forces have been received from several Indian Princes.

The House of Commons has reassembled, and, considering that 200 members are on active service, the attendance was large.

A German attack on the British near Guinchy has been repulsed and in a counter-attack several of the enemy's trenches were captured.

TELEGRAMS.

NEWS FOR BUSY MEN.

CONDENSED.

Off Havre, a German submarine, fired a torpedo at, but missed, the British hospital ship Asturias, thus violating the Hague Convention.

In the Carpathians the Russians have advanced upon the Dukla Pass, which is almost in the interior, and captured guns, howitzers and many prisoners.

Mr. Bryan, in reply to a German protest that the sale of American seaplanes to the belligerents is an unneutral act, dissents from the German view that seaplanes are war vessels.

Mr. Asquith announces that a Committee of Enquiry in regard to the prices of food is investigating the matter most carefully and will complete the enquiry with all speed.

A German official statement says that as England is about to ship to France numerous troops and great quantities of war material, "we shall act against the transports by all military means."

NEWS.

Interesting war items will be found elsewhere.

Further notes on the crisis appear on page 4.

"Our Contingents" appears on page 2, commercial news on page 9 and log book on page 6.

A further instalment of the article on "Old Hongkong" appears on page 4.

General news and articles headed "Christmas Festivities" and "Austrian Excuses" appear on page 3.

An article reproduced from the Official Gazette in Petrograd, concerning outrageous treatment of Russians in Germany, appears elsewhere.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
"The Grotesques," Theatre Royal—9.15 p.m.
Chinese Play—Queen's College.

TO-MORROW.

Sale of suit-lengths.—G. P. Lammer's Sales Room—11 a.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
"The Grotesques," Theatre Royal—9.15 p.m.
Chinese Play—Queen's College Hall.—Q.O.A.D.C.—7.30 p.m.

Saturday, February 6.

Chinese Play—Queen's College Hall.—Q.O.A.D.C.—7.30 p.m.

Monday, February 8.

Sale of China and Curios.—G. P. Lammer's Sales Room—2.30 p.m.

Tuesday, February 9.

The H.K. Canton and Macao Steamboat Co., meeting of shareholders—noon.

Union Waterboat Co., Ltd. Meeting of Shareholders.—Messrs. Dodwell & Co., Ltd. offices—11.30 a.m.

Sale of China and Curios.—G. P. Lammer's Sales Room—2.30 p.m.

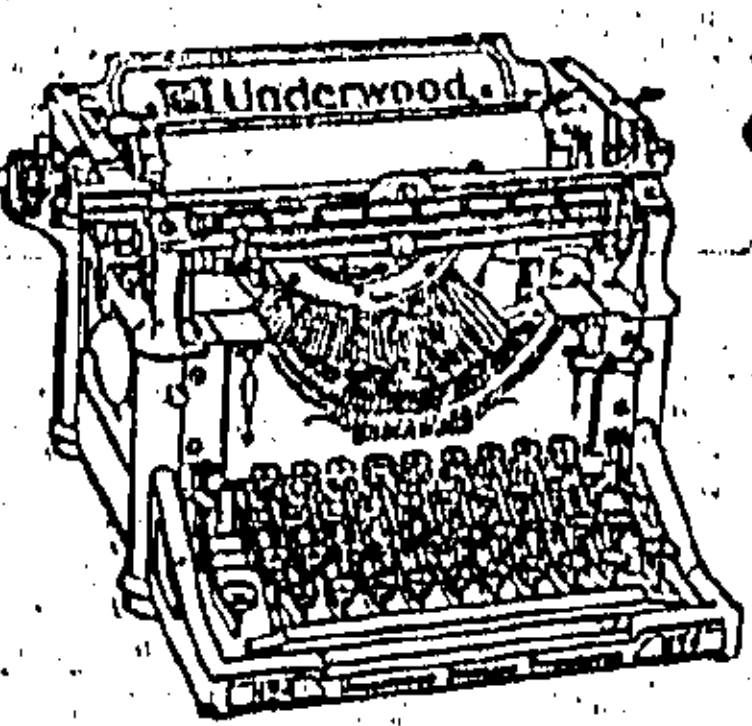
Wednesday, February 10.

Kowloon Land and Building Co., Ltd. Meeting of Shareholders—noon.

NOTICES

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Hongkong, 16th August, 1910

SOLE AGENTS
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Hongkong, June 11th, 1913.

LESSONS IN CHINESE.

MR. LI HON FAN, a Chinese graduate versed in literature, has been a teacher to European officials and merchants in this Colony for over ten years. He has a good method of training Europeans to pass in the Chinese examination, and is possessed of a first rate certificate as a Chinese teacher. He has also a good knowledge of Mandarin and Hakka.
Those who intend learning the Chinese language are requested to write c/o "Hongkong Telegraph" office or direct to No. 14, Graham Street, 1st floor.

Hongkong, 29th Jan., 1912.

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Hongkong, 3rd October, 1913.

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Hongkong, July 14, 1914.

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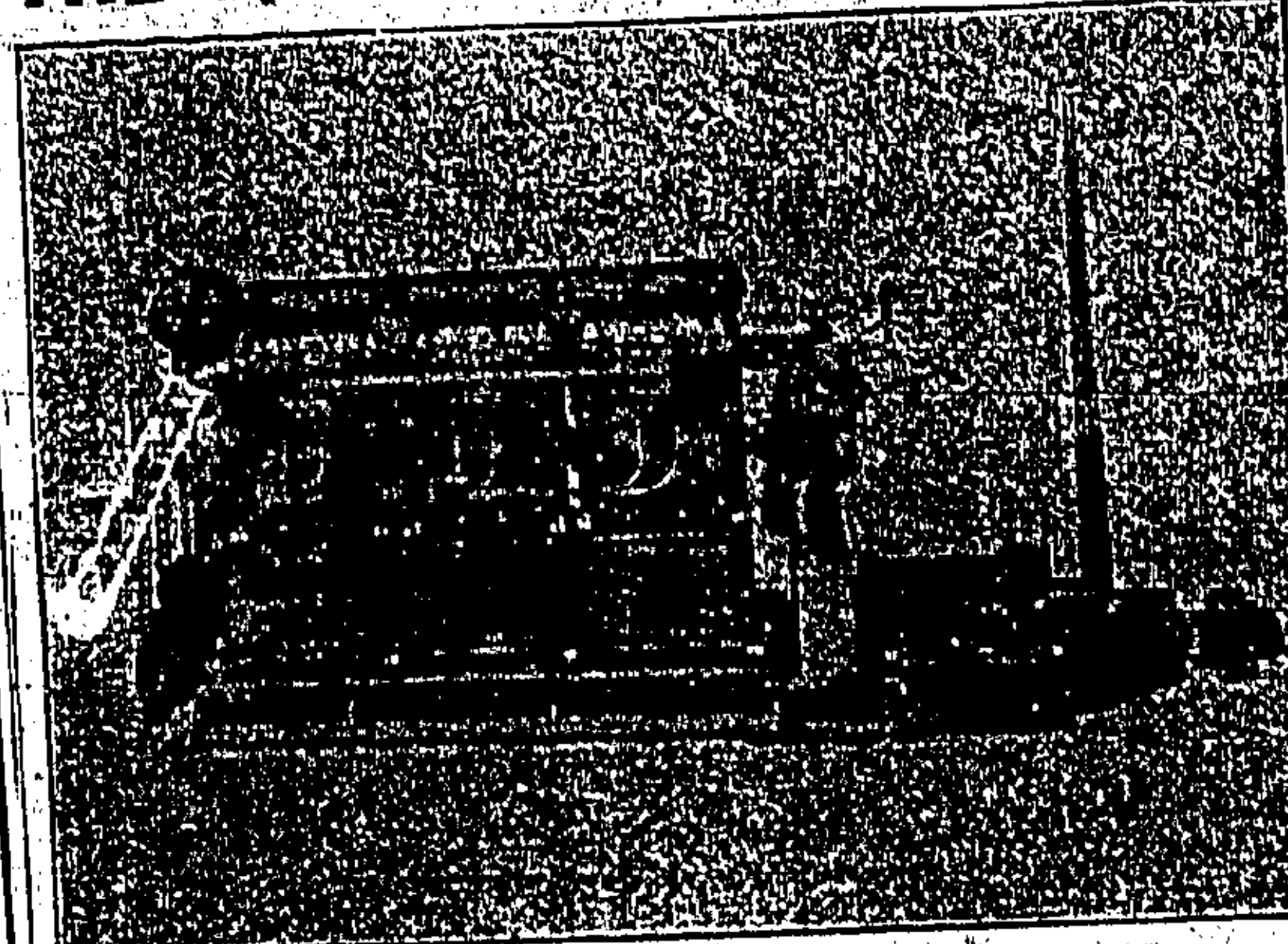
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OUR
CONTEMPORARIES.

South China Morning Post.

What is Germany's Limit?
Not one among the other belligerents, unless it be her unfortunate and misguided ally, Austria, is suffering as Germany. Even for France and Belgium there is hope, at least, but for Germany each successive day darkens the horizon. She is still defiant but it is clearly a defiance born of sheer desperation—a forlorn hope in the effort to obtain the best terms possible—the kind of defiance which, when met with determination to break it, will collapse woefully in the end. As her troubles multiply without and within it becomes a question how long Germany can endure it all and remain defiant. This midsummer the contest will be waged upon a scale that should test the strength of Germany's war machine, let us hope to the breaking point. Failing this, the struggle may be expected to develop into a war of attrition, protracted perhaps, but with the dice loaded against Germany.

Daily Press.

Japanese Politics.

The precedent set by the increases of the Army following Japan's two former wars is not likely to be neglected on this occasion. There does, however, remain a section of politicians, who, whatever their reasons, are not willing to accept without protest, this change of tone on the part of the Government, and it is they who have now forced the Ministry to appeal to the country. Whether they will be successful in the general election remains very doubtful, and even in the event of success it is difficult to see what working substitute can be offered in the present Ministry's place. If the very men who most hotly opposed the Army increases have now been converted to its favour, it is hardly likely that any other statesmen will be found to carry on the Opposition. Japan just now seems politically to have reached a critical place. Her younger politicians are without the weight and influence to command success, and her older politicians are too much bound by the past to approve of any policy save that which has brought Japan to her present position.

China Mail.

Attitude of Italy and Roumania.
The Milan correspondent of the New York *Giornale Italiano* writes "with a sense of grief" that—"There is becoming manifest in the country an unmistakable tendency to abandon neutrality. Such a tendency, indeed, is growing more vigorous from day to day in an alarming manner, because it may strongly influence our Government, in which, as every one knows, several members favour a war against Austria. . . . The *Giornale d'Italia* (Rome) and the *Messaggero* (Rome) openly demand that Italy enter the war at once. The *Corriere della Sera* (Milan), after a series of articles gradually demonstrating the dangers of neutrality, now comes out with an article claiming that the moment has arrived for abandoning neutrality and participating in the conflict."

The Socialists, however, are for peace, though the editor of the Milan Socialist paper *Avanti* was forced to resign for endorsing this policy. The *Overseas Romano* thus states the clerical position. "The great majority of the country supports and encourages the work of the Government with its unanimous consent and its full adherence, regarding with manifest aversion any attempt or initiative that tends to disturb or fatally compromise this enlightened and eminently wise work."

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ART PHOTOGRAPHER

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Hongkong, 18th July, 1913.

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F. O. FEUSTLER, Manager.

GENERAL NEWS.

NOTICE

Chinkiang British Municipal Council.
The following have been elected to form the Chinkiang British Municipal Council for 1915: Messrs. G. E. J. Rose, H. Balcan, C. Lee and A. H. Rasmussen.

The Dalren Lottery.
The Chinese Government has been continually protesting against the lottery held at Dalren by the Japanese authorities, says a Port Arthur despatch to the Asahi, and its discontinuance has long been awaited. The Kwangtung Government has at last decided to discontinue the lottery after March next.

Japan and China—An Important Conversation.

On January 18 Mr. Heki, Japanese Minister in Peking, says an Asahi despatch, officially called on President Yuan Shih-kai, and held a private conference on certain important questions pending between Japan and China. The result of this meeting is looked forward to with great interest.

Anti-Allen Land Bills in America.

The Lower House of the Idaho State Assembly, on the 20th ult. passed a Bill prohibiting foreigners from owning landed property in the State, and sent it to the Upper House. The Bill, says a telegram to the Asahi from San Francisco, was proposed by Mr. Anderson, and only two members of the Lower House voted against it.

Travelling Exhibition of Japanese Goods.

The Department of Agriculture and Commerce having collected samples of hundreds of Japanese manufactures which can be substituted for European goods now imported, it is proposed to hold a travelling exhibition of the collection in the various prefectures, with lectures on economics and industry. Details of the scheme will be officially announced in a few days.

Sober Russia.

According to a letter from Russia there is not only no vodka to be had, but no beer and no wine, even in the clubs. The nearest approach to a "drink" is kvass. Kvass is a national beverage of Russia and Eastern Europe which is technically alcoholic but practically teetotal. It contains only from 1 to 2 per cent. of alcohol. Kvass is made by soaking rye bread or meal made from wheat, rye, or barley in water, adding sugar and fruit, and fermenting the liquid.

Sharp Winter in Mukden.

The N. C. Daily News' Mukden correspondent writes:—We are having a bitterly cold winter, which is very hard on the very poor. The Civil Governor has organised "soup kitchens" and other relief for those in distress in this city. Fuel is very expensive, as owing to the land being covered with ice and snow almost continuously since November 1, no grass or rubbish—the usual fuel of the very poor—can be raked up and brought to market. Sorghum or large millet, the staple food of the poor, owing to the wet autumn, was not properly harvested and is not nearly so heating and nourishing as it usually is.

Foreign Lady Robbed in Yokohama.

On January 18 Miss Doris Francis, the young daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. V. Francis, of Yokohama, was robbed and threatened by a doro, armed with a knife. The Japan Gazette says the man approached Miss Francis, after she had passed him, and, pretending to be a beggar, said that he was very hungry and asked for money. She opened a hand-bag which hung at her wrist to give him some coppers, when he snatched the bag, and also her muff, brandishing a knife. The young lady screamed, steps were heard approaching, and the man ran, throwing the muff back as he made off. The bag contained a communion ticket to and from Yokohama, and Kawasaki, and something less than ¥1.50. The robber is described as being short, thin, and middle-aged and wearing no head-covering. The young lady suffered greatly from the fright and nervous shock. The hour was about six, and she was returning from Kawasaki.

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EXCLUSIVE AGENTS MOUTRIE'S.

CHRISTMAS FESTIVITIES.

The King's Greeting to the Navy.

The Secretary of the Admiralty makes the following announcement:—The following is a copy of a telegram, dated December 24, which was sent by His Majesty the King to all H.M. ships and bases at home and abroad:—

The Queen and I send the officers and men of the Navy our hearty good wishes for Christmas and the New Year.

And the following reply has been received from the Commander-in-Chief, Grand Fleet:—All ships, officers, and men of the Fleet, with humble duty, beg to thank their Majesties for their gracious Christmas message, which all ranks respectfully and loyally reciprocate.—Jellicoe.

In response to a telegram conveying Christmas greetings of the citizens of London to the King, the Lord Mayor has received the following reply:—

I have received with much gratification the loyal message of Christmas greetings which you have addressed to me on behalf of the citizens of London.

I warmly thank you, and reciprocate from my heart the sentiments to which this message gives expression.

GEORGE R. I.

In reply to a letter which the Lord Mayor wrote to Sir John French, conveying the good wishes of the citizens of London, the Lord Mayor has received the following telegram:—

I am publishing your lordship's message in Army Orders. The congratulations, good wishes, and appreciation of the Army's work conveyed in this kindly message, and coming through you from the citizens of London, will be of the greatest possible encouragement to the troops under my command, and on their behalf, as well as on my own, I wish to express my deep and heartfelt thanks.

FRENCH, F.M.

The King and Queen and their family spent Christmas quietly at Sandringham. Large quantities of beef were as usual distributed on Christmas Eve to the tenants and workpeople, two pounds being allowed for each adult and one pound for each child. Single men not eligible for the Army were the recipients of half-a-crown instead of a joint of beef. There were not many of those, as over a hundred of the estate workmen are serving with the forces.

On Christmas morning their Majesties attended service in the church in the park, which had been tastefully decorated. The royal dinner was essentially old English, all the traditional Christmas dishes being served, such as turkey, goose, Norfolk beef, venison, boar's head, oysters, mince pies, and plum pudding.

In all the London Hospitals patients—who included many wounded soldiers—were entertained, and everything possible was done by the staffs to infuse the Christmas spirit and give enjoyment to those under their care. In the Belgian villages of Earl's

AUSTRIAN EXCUSES.

New Commander of the Balkan Army.

Amsterdam, Dec. 22.—An official Vienna communiqué tries to make little of the defeat which the Austrians have suffered at the hands of Serbia. It states that a high military officer has made enquiries, the results of which are given as follows:—

"After having gained some successes, the Commander-in-Chief of the Balkan Forces intended to complete the defeat of the enemy, but did not pay sufficient regard to the difficulties. Bad weather had made the conditions of the few roads which lead across the barren country worse, so that it was impossible to supply the army with the necessary provisions and ammunition. As at the same time the enemy had collected fresh forces and opened an attack, the offensive had to be given up."

"It was thought prudent not to engage in a decisive action in these unfavourable circumstances. Forced by adverse conditions, our troops retreated from Serbia, but are not defeated. That on our retreat we should have suffered severe losses in men and war material was inevitable. The reports concerning our losses have been much exaggerated."

The report concludes:—"The Emperor has consented to the removal of the former Commander-in-Chief, a course of action which was demanded for reasons of health, and has appointed to this post General the Archduke Eugen."—Reuter.

The Battle-Cruiser "Kiritishima."

The battle-cruiser Kiritishima, just built at the Mitsui Bishi Yard, Nagasaki, was put through her speed trials on January 19 outside Nagasaki Bay. The result showed that she is capable of exceeding her designed speed of 27 knots, says the Japan Chronicle. She will undergo a torpedo firing test next month in Chinkai Bay, Korea, and gun tests in Hiroshima Bay. She is to be delivered to the Navy on March 19 next, after testing the boilers and engines. The bunker capacity of the ship is 3,000 tons, sufficient for a month's navigation at an economical speed.

Court and Alexandra Palace the refugees were shown what a British Christmas, of which they had heard many garbled reports in the happier days, is really like. In the great Empress Hall at Earl's Court 3,000 of them sat down to the Christmas dinner.

In the various camps throughout the country training and other work went on as usual, but the men had special Christmas fare and where possible entertainments were arranged.

The officers and men on the ships in the North Command were allowed as much relaxation as was permissible in a state of war, and every possible provision was made by the authorities and their officers for their comfort and enjoyment.

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Four roomed houses at Kowloon.
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TO LET.

TO LET.—No. 6 Torres Buildings.
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TO LET.—Office 2nd Floor, No. 14 Pedder Street; also Large Godown on Water Front, East Point.—Apply Property Office, JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.

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WANTED.—Experienced lady stenotypist seeks temporary or permanent position.—Apply "A" c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

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Willington Tongwo, Kobe.

Namsang Wohing Street, Nagasaki.

Mitar Victoria Ice House Street, Shanghai.

R. BLACK, Superintendent.

Hongkong, Jan. 22nd, 1915.

Rabies in Osaka.

Rabies broke out in Osaka a few months ago and is still very prevalent. On January 18, according to the Japan Chronicle, two dogs were found to be affected by the disease. This has brought up the total number of the animals affected to 241.

If you have lost your appetite one of the big variety of dainty dishes at the ALEXANDRA CAFE is sure to tempt you.

NOTICES.



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FAMOUS FIGHTS OF INDIAN NATIVE REGIMENTS.	80	SAALFIELD'S WRITING-DESK BOOK.	80
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DAIRY MIRRORE REFLECTIONS OF WAR, A. P. PAGE, W. E. Helder.	40	DRINKS & HOW TO MIX THEM.	80
THE WONDER BOOK OF SOLDIERS.	2.75	HOW TO SPEAKERS & WRITERS.	80
THE RALLY OF THE EMPIRE.	80	THE SPHERE CHRISTMAS (IN WAR TIME) NUMBER.	80
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BIRTH.

MOYLE.—On February 4, to the Rev. V. H. and Mrs. Copley Moyle, a daughter.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1915.

THE IRISH AND THE WAR.

Our readers remember that, some little while ago, the *Times* and one or two other Home papers gave prominence—undue prominence, we think—to some seditious literature alleged to have been printed in Ireland, and to an account of an interview between Sir Roger Casement and the German Chancellor. Both literature and interview were couched in absurdly immoderate language and were originally misleading, inasmuch as they sought to give the impression that the sentiments of the Irish as a whole were reflected in them. We felt that we had no right to reprint these outpourings on Hongkong readers; but we allude to them now in view of a resolution that has been passed unanimously by the Municipal Council of the United Irish League and Affiliated Irish Societies in New York. Meeting under the presidency of the former U.S. Minister to Chili, Mr. Patrick Egan, the Council placed on record the facts that

"Sir Roger Casement, who has been a British officer and a British Consul, has never been in any way connected with the Irish Home Rule movement in Ireland or this country, and never friendly to its objects or policy, but always hostile, and that he is in no way authorised to speak in the name or in behalf of the Irish Volunteers or their friends in either country, he having been several months ago utterly repudiated by the Irish Volunteers and the Irish National leaders in both."

Individual Irishmen, whether in Hongkong or elsewhere, will resent as strongly as the League has done, the impudence of any one person in professing to represent the views of a body which has actually cast him out. Who is Sir Roger Casement that he should make, or try to make, strife and mischief? For years past he has been earning his bread as a servant of the British Government. Is it not almost a pity that he should have waited till his retirement from the Consular service before discovering what a contemptible nation the English are? Why did he condescend to accept knighthood and the O.M.G. from our King? The man who sets as Sir Roger Casement has acted, in deliberately holding friendly intercourse with the enemy can only be one of two things—knave or fool. His many years of good service and the readiness with which he protested against the Putnam outrages, do not show him as a knave, and the only assumption left to us is that his brain is past its best. At any other time than war-time the seditious rubbish published by him and by a few others like him might have been ignored; but under present circumstances he would do well to remain out of England—and Ireland for a while.

The question of Ireland's loyalty or disloyalty is not worth the labour of argument. The presence of the Irish regiments at the Front decides that question. The Irishman, for some unaccountable reason, has been represented as a wild, impractical person, always at loggerheads with himself, always standing in his own light, and at times bitterly antagonistic to England. But this is to judge a whole country according to one or two misguided enthusiasts. Ireland once had a lot to forgive where England is concerned; and she has forgiven it, because the cause of grievance has been removed. That the Irish of Queen Elizabeth's or Cromwell's days, who were in the grip of some of the cruellest persecutions known to history, should have felt bitter and resentful was natural enough. But all that is past and forgotten; Ireland has got what she strove for—religious freedom, and, to her, little else matters. Her sons, like Englishmen, Scots or Welshmen, may grumble at times, but their grumbling is from the lips rather than from the heart. When England is at war, they, like Australasia, Canada, India, and South Africa are also at war—as England's enemies know to their cost in the Peninsula War, the Crimea and the Boer campaign, and as Germany knows today.

The Teaching of British History.

A correspondent remarked in yesterday's *Telegraph* on the biased or garbled history that is taught in Scotch schools. The teaching of history is such a big question that one is surprised that none of the big educational conferences seem to tackle it and take some steps towards producing one recognised manual for use in all British schools. We are not so sanguine as to believe that any congress of historians could ever come into complete agreement on such vexed subjects as the Reformation, the character of Queen Elizabeth, the right of George I to the English throne, etc.; but something approaching a middle and non-contentious way could be arrived at, by means of which old prejudices and bitternesses would at least not be fanned into life again, as is too often the case at present. In England itself we believe that history-teaching is now on very much broader lines than formerly, largely on account of so many of the better-class schools having adopted Professor S. R. Gardiner's book, in which every attempt at a neutral view of debatable points is made.

Wanted, a Congress of Historians.

Judging from our correspondent's letter, matters are not so easy in Scotland, where boys seem to be taught not the result of the researches of modern historical students but the crude dogmatism of the old-fashioned Presbyterians. It should not be impossible for a board composed of men who have done something that will give them a right to speak with authority, to settle once and for all what should and what should not be taught to British boys where historical matters are concerned. Those who have read accounts of the Armada by Spaniards, of Waterloo by Frenchmen, of the Reformation by Catholics (to quote only one or two points open to debate) will readily own that there was a one-sidedness about the views which were taught to most of us in our youth on such subjects. Of course one knows that an individual master can—and does—season the written word of a text-book with his own comments, but when once a non-partisan book had been agreed upon it would surely be the business of a headmaster to see that that kind of thing was not done. No special party of men, British or Spaniards, Cavaliers or Roundheads, can have been always in the right or in the wrong, and unless that fact is well hammered into the boyish mind there seems little chance that the owner of that mind will grow to take a broad view of the facts and fictions of life.

The Training of Mothers.

From a little paragraph which we printed yesterday it will be seen that the London County Council's scheme for giving instruction in the management of children is meeting with considerable success. It was time that some sane measures were adopted in regard to teaching a certain class of mothers how not to kill their children; and, so long as facts and theories are kept at a safe distance, we wish the movement luck. A great deal of the ignorance observable in some of the young mothers of the poorer classes is undoubtedly due to much of the precious and impressionable time of the girlhood having been devoted by a misguided School Board to subjects that were never likely to be of any practical use to them. The schools have been so occupied in teaching chemistry and theoretical hygiene and in wasting pupils' time and ratepayers' money in the purchase of expensive scientific apparatus, that they seem to have had no time to impress on the girls such simple realities as that unclean linen, ill-cooked or improper food and imperfect ventilation may bring death. The next generation will be no stronger for the fact that the women who have borne it have been taught that carbon dioxide—or whatever they call the stuff—is a poisonous gas. If the elementary schools would but teach a little less about science and a little more about shirt-making, and potato boiling, and the necessity for cleanliness of house and person, there would be less need for the L.C.C. to devote time and money to the business of mother-training.

DAY BY DAY.

HAPPINESS IS NOT A MATTER OF EVENTS; IT DEPENDS UPON THE TIDES OF MIND.—Meyall.

The Weather.

Lower level 8 a.m. Temp. 70; clear.
At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp. 63; clear.

Count the Columns.

Yesterday the *Telegraph* published 32 columns of solid reading matter. To-day there will be 33 published.

The Mails.

American and Siberian Mails.—Due per s.s. Cordillera to-morrow.
Canadian and U. K. Mails.—Closed per s.s. Panama Maru at 1 p.m. to-day.
Siberian Mail.—Closed per s.s. Yinchow to-day at 3 p.m.

Latest Advertisements.

Mr. G. P. Lammet is selling valuable household furniture at 24B, Nathan Road, Kowloon, on the 11th inst.—Page 5.
Flats in Kowloon advertised to let by Mr. H. Rattonjee.—Page 5.
The first floor and ground floor of 40, Pottinger Street are to let.—Page 5.
A furnished room at 4, Victoria View, Kowloon, is advertised to let.—Page 5.

The Dollar.

The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 1s 9.1.16d.

Prize Day.

To-morrow is prize day at the Belilios Public School.

Beginning of Spring.

To-morrow, according to the Chinese calendar, is the festival of Li Chun, or Beginning of Spring.

Auction.

At 11 a.m. to-morrow, Mr. G. P. Lammet is selling tweed and serge suit lengths at his sales rooms.

Opium Possession.

At the Police Court, this morning, a Chinese was fined \$60 for being in unlawful possession of a small quantity of opium.

Kailan Output.

The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration's mines for the week ending January 23 amounted to 62,201.47 tons and the sales during the period to 38,832.99 tons.

Nubia's Cargo.

The cargo shipped from Hongkong by the s.s. Nubia on January 29 included 100 bales of waste silk for Manchester; 583 rolls of mats and matting for Amsterdam; 150 rolls of matting and 1,224 packages of Government stores for London; 75 bales of raw silk for Lyons; and 1,087 half-chests of tea, 99 bales of raw silk and 300 slabs of tin for Marseilles.

Hospital Visit.

Lady May, accompanied by Miss Phoebe May, visited the wards of the Netherese Hospital and Alice Memorial Maternity Hospital this morning. Lady May is specially interested in the Children's Ward of the Netherese Hospital, where a cot has been instituted to be supported by the Ministering Children's League.

Alice Memorial Hospital.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the funds of the Hospitals:—Butterfield and Swire, \$100; Hongkong and Shanghai Bank \$100; E. D. Sassoon and Co., \$100; D. Sassoon and Co., \$100; Reiss and Co., \$100; Asiatic Petroleum Co., \$50.

NOTES ON THE CRISIS.

GERMAN WAR METHODS.

A Confession that All is Not Well.

The surest indication that Germany realises that she is fighting a losing battle is to be found in the fact that she has now cut herself adrift from all civilised conceptions of warfare and has deliberately stooped to the dirtiest and most abject tactics. Until the shelling of unfortified towns on the English coast, the German contraventions of international usages were confined to the operations on land, but the enemy has not waited long before extending the programme to his activities at sea. The happenings of the present week have made that point clear enough. Already we have had the report of the torpedoing of two defenceless merchant vessels without notice, and it is now no fault of the Germans that a British hospital ship has not been sent to the bottom of the ocean. Off Havre a German submarine discharged a torpedo at the British hospital ship *Asturias*, but, happily, it missed its mark. The shame of the act is, however, none the less on that account. The fact of firing at the ship was a flagrant violation of the Hague Convention, to which Germany has set her hand. There can be no getting away from that.

A Beaten Power.

As we say, the whole policy of Germany at the present moment is opposed to that which would be followed by a nation which believed in its ability to win. A victorious army does not usually slay harmless non-combatants, maim women and children, ruthlessly destroy historic buildings or bombard hospitals; neither does an all-conquering navy stoop to such practices as we have mentioned above. These are the acts of a discredited and beaten foe, a foe which argues that, since the game is all up, there is nothing to be lost by disregarding the customary laws of warfare. A winning nation would certainly not stain its fair name in the eyes of the world by indulging in dirty work of this kind.

Very Considerate.

We are getting quite used by this time to the terrible threats which the German naval authorities are holding out against us. It is certainly very kind and considerate of them now to give us fair warning of what their submarines intend to do to our transports which are to convey the new armies across to France. But we need have no fears on this score. Hitherto we have been able to land our expeditionary forces on French soil without let or hindrance and without a single casualty, and we have sufficient faith in our Navy to believe that that proud record stands in no danger of being demolished. After all, the utility of the submarine at night is not great. In darkness it is very much like a bat during the day-time. And in the dark of night the distance across the Channel could easily be covered without great risk of detection.

The Warning.

There is one point about the German announcement which is worth noticing—it is the warning to merchant shipping not to approach the northwest coast of France, "owing to the serious danger of being confused with warlike ships." This may mean many things. It may be intended to cover the enemy's recent acts in giving small mercy to merchant boats, or it may be intended to prepare us for more work along the same lines. But why a nation which strikes at hospital ships and sinks merchantmen without notice should now pose as being so solicitous for peaceful shipping one would very much like to know.

OLD HONGKONG.

More Facts from old Records.

(Continued from Tuesday).

It was in 1861 that the first attempt was made to secure good interpretation in the various Courts of Justice of the Colony. When it is considered now, how good the interpretation in the Courts is, and yet how difficult are the tasks set before the administrators of the law, it is a matter for wonder how the business of the Colony came to be transacted at all. In one instance—and it was mentioned by the then Governor when introducing a cadet-provision Ordinance—a man was charged with theft of a watch. Evidence was given to the effect that the only witness was "asleep" on a wall when the theft was committed. At least that was the translation offered to the Court, and it was only the presence of a good linguist, who happened to be interested in the case, that enabled the Court to know that the witness really said he was whitewashing the wall on which the interpreter had made him say he was asleep. It was in the following year that the first cadets arrived in the Colony, and—like the poor—they are always with us now.

After Many Years.

The present Police Court will soon move from its position in the Old Post Office Building and at any rate close the public connection with a building which never seemed to have given satisfaction, for in 1861 complaints as to its unsuitability were rife and a proposition to remove the Court to a new location was considered. The arguments used only a few years back for the selling of the site are only a repetition of those used all those years ago, but the suggestion then was to erect a new Court behind St. John's Cathedral on the land now occupied by the Hongkong Volunteer Headquarters. In 1863 the Government, through the Surveyor-General, promised a new Court-house, but this was not fulfilled until the opening of the new building in Statue Square in 1913.

Clock Tower and Mint.

Another landmark that has already disappeared was the Clock Tower, built from public subscriptions and furnished with a clock presented by Messrs. Douglas, Lapraik and Co. This performed a useful work until 1913, when its room was thought of more value than its company, and Hongkong knew it no more. About this time, too, Hongkong had a Mint of its own, but whether it had coinage troubles as it has at the present time is not clear. However, the Mint did not pay and it was scrapped, the plant being sold to Japan, where it was re-erected at Osaka.

For Prisoners.

All this time the prisons had given the authorities more than a little trouble. Besides the gaol building, always inconveniently crowded, the Government used Stonecutter's Island, as well as an old hulk. It was at Stonecutter's that a revolt broke out among the prisoners, some of whom escaped, to the number of about 100. While the harbour thus added its quota of landmarks, which have since gone, one still remains that was then and is now connected with the sea, namely the Sailors' Home at West Point, which was opened in 1864. In 1897 the convict hulk, which had proved only a source of vexation and expense to the Government since its purchase, was sold to a Chinese, and the Royal Saxon, as it was called, ended its life in the waters of Canton.

(To be continued).

Belgian Bows and Arrows.

The Germans have seized all the bows and arrows in Belgium owing to their having discovered that the arrows were used to shoot letters across the Dutch frontier.

CADDIES STRIKE.

COMEDY AT THE GOLF CLUB.

Boys Resent the Arrest of one of their "Profession."

Before Mr. Hazeland, at the Police Court, this morning, a case which brought about a strike of caddies at the Hongkong Golf Club was heard.

According to the story told this morning, matters were not very brisk at the Club yesterday, and the caddies found themselves with more time on their hands than sticks, which gave them time for diversion.

They decided to play a game of hand-ball, between the Monument and the entrance to the Club-house, and so vigorous was their game, and keen their excitement that they could not control the wanderings of the ball and a lady was struck.

It was in this act that an Indian constable made his debut and he promptly arrested one of the caddies.

Chinese-like, the caddies commenced to devise schemes of organised retaliation for the constable's conduct and eventually decided that the most effective means of protesting was to "strike."

This being decided upon, the caddies refused to go back to their employment. In the meantime, Mr. Grist, who is connected with the Club, bailed out the boy who was arrested.

At the Police Court, the sequel was staged, when Mr. Hazeland in dismissing the youth with a warning, said if the caddies wanted to play games they would have to go into the Valley and not play in the public road.

VOLUNTEER ORDERS.

Corps Orders issued yesterday by Lieut.-Col. A. Chapman, V.D. state:—

Sick Parades.—During the absence from the Colony of Surgeon Captain G. D. R. Black, from 3rd to 20th February inclusive Surgeon Lieutenant J. F. Smalley will attend at Volunteer Headquarters daily from 9 a.m. to 10 a.m. joined.—The undermentioned members having joined the Corp are allotted Corps numbers as posted as follows:—No. 175 Sapper F. Garcia, to Engineers Company; 1761 Pte. F. A. Reid, to Signalling Section; 1752, Pte. W. R. Wilkinson, to Signalling Section.

Weekly Reports.—O. C.s are reminded that the weekly state required at the Orderly Room must be submitted by 5 p.m. to-morrow.

Officers' Training Lectures.—There will be no lecture to-morrow, 4th instant. Tuesday 9th February, "Batallion Drill," Capt. Stewart.

To-day's Orders.—

Corps Orders issued to-day, by Major D. Macdonald, state:—Field Day, 7th inst.—Reference to Corps Orders of 2nd inst the Corps and Reserves will leave Kowloon by the 8.45 a.m. train and return from Tai Po Market by train leaving at 5.15 p.m.

Parades.—Parades for Friday 5th instant, nil.
Detail.—Orderly Officer, Lieut. Rees. Orderly Sergeant, Serg. Hall. To furnish Guard to-night Scouts Company; to-morrow Scouts Company.

THE WAR BLAMED.

Price of Hardwood Gone Up.

Before Mr. Justice Gompertz in the Summary Court, this morning, the Tai Sang Tsung firm sued the Chung Shun Loong firm for \$175, monies paid by them for work done and material supplied in restoring and reinstating the ground floor of 198, De Vaux Road Central, on defendant's behalf, which was let by the plaintiffs to the defendants.

Mr. C. A. S. Russ (Mr. J. B. Gardiner) appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. Danny, a Messrs. Donny and Bowley appeared for the defendant.

In the course of his evidence plaintiff said that even hardwood had gone up on account of the war—(laughter).

The hearing was adjourned to arbitration as to the value of the work done.

RUSSIANS IN GERMANY.

SHOCKING TREATMENT OF NON-COMBATANTS.

Numerous Specific Cases Cited.

[To the Editor of the Hongkong Telegraph.]

Consulate Imperial de Russie.

Hongkong, 3rd Feb., 1916.

Sir,—Enclosed please find a copy of an article which appeared in the *Official Gazette* in Petrograd and which reports the results of a careful investigation by our Ministry for Foreign Affairs in connection with the outrageous treatment by the authorities and the public in general of Russians in Germany who had the misfortune to be surprised on German soil by the declaration of war by Germany against Russia.

I should be much obliged to you if you would be good enough to publish this official document in your esteemed paper, or at least as much of it as your space allows.

Yours, etc.

V. DÖETTINGEN.

The article in question is as follows:—

Almost immediately after the declaration of war between Germany and Russia, disgusting rumours reached us concerning the fate of Russian subjects remaining at different German watering places, as well as those who were returning from Austria, Switzerland and France. Shortly after we had more authentic particulars as to the inhuman treatment of our compatriots by the German authorities and population. Women and children were not spared.

At first it was impossible to pay due attention to such rumours, as it was thought that they were exceptional and exaggerated by the people being much excited and nervous. However, great numbers of those who fled from Germany to Russia not only corroborated these rumours, but spoke of still more revolting treatment to which they had been subjected by the German crowds, soldiers and even authorities.

In consideration of all this the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, wishing to be thoroughly enlightened as to the real state of things, made a great number of enquiries into the statements of the victims. Reluctantly enough the authenticity of several incidents had to be admitted, although they were contrary to the ideal always termed of Germany as a highly cultivated nation among the European peoples.

In the first place it must be noticed that the authorities of Berlin were either unwilling or unable to protect from the insults and ferocities of the mob even the diplomatic officials, who were attached to various German Courts, as well as the members of the Russian Embassy at Berlin. In spite of the police being aware of the exact hour of departure from Berlin of the whole staff of the Embassy, as the hour for starting had been fixed by the German Minister of Foreign Affairs, the officials of the Russian Embassy, together with other Russian representatives from the different legations to the German States, were exposed not only to loud hostile demonstrations and abuse against Russia, but were assaulted by the brutal crowd whilst in their carriages en route to the station. All those that were in open carriages received blows on their backs, heads and shoulders, more or less severe. Amongst those who were thus insulted were the Minister at Karlsruhe, Count Brevern de la Gardie and his wife; the wife of the Minister at Stuttgart, Mme. Lermontoff; an elderly gentleman with a long grey beard and golden spectacles broke his umbrella on Mme. Lermontoff's back; two sisters-in-law of the Minister-Resident at Darmstadt; Countess Lutke and Countess Tottleben; the Princess Beloselsky-Belezersky (an American lady); the secretaries of Legation, Messrs. Dmitroff and Korotepoff and many others. Some, as for example the wife of the Naval Attaché at Berlin, Mrs. Berons, and secretary of the Embassy, Mr. Joffe, were struck in

the face by small stones thrown by the mob. The deacon of the Embassy, Mr. Lopatka, escaped a serious wound on the head, a blow delivered with a stick falling on the top of his head and breaking it in. By mere accident all these blows inflicted only pain but not serious injury. However, a blow on the head of the former secretary of the Embassy, the Gentleman in Waiting, Mr. Chrapovitsky, was followed by a profuse loss of blood, so that a dressing had to be applied in the railway carriage and medical treatment afforded to him at Coozhagen.

Besides all this, many ladies were spat upon, including Princess Beloselsky-Belezersky, Mme. Rasvsky, the Countesses Lutke and Tottleben, Countess Brevern and others. The children escaped blows, as they had been hidden by their parents at the bottom of the carriages.

The representatives of the Russian Consulates were subjected to the same treatment. Thus the Consul at Slettin, Councillor of State Zoidler, on his way from Slettin to Sweden, was arrested with all his family at Rostock, notwithstanding that he had a passport, and kept under arrest more than 24 hours, undergoing very harsh treatment. The Consul at Koenigsberg, the Councillor of State Poljanowsky, as well as all the staff of the Imperial Consulate of that city, disappeared from the very beginning of the war and subsequently the Ministry was informed by the Ambassador of the U. S. of America that Mr. Poljanowsky was alive and kept a prisoner by the German authorities. The same fate befell the Consul General at Danzig, Actual Councillor of State Petrowsky, who on the 3rd of August had already reached Berlin, and the Consul at Mannheim, State Councillor Brosz; Consul General at Breslau, Baron Shilling was arrested on the 2nd of August between 5—6 p.m. at his flat; carefully searched and put into prison. His treatment there was that of a criminal and he was mockingly refused the simplest requests by the prison authorities. Next day, at 1 p.m., Baron Shilling was released without any explanation on the part of the local administration. At the same time our Consul had to give a promise to leave at once for Koenigsberg, where the military authorities had to arrange that he should proceed to Russia. From Koenigsberg, Baron Shilling and family were sent to Insterburg, accompanied all the time by an officer or soldier. At Insterburg, Baron Shilling and his family were again searched and even stripped of their clothes.

The German authorities behaved in a still more revolting manner towards the General Commissary of the International Exhibition of Printing in Leipzig, the Steward of the Imperial Court, Senator Bellegarde. Foreseeing the possibility of an impending rupture of diplomatic relations, Mr. Bellegarde had stated at a meeting of Commissioners on the 1st of August his intention to close the Russian pavilion, and only at the request of the Exhibition Committee agreed not to close it on the promise that the safety of the exhibits would be guaranteed and that they would be stored in the City Museum. His departure, as well as that of his assistants, was also guaranteed. Of these circumstances a report was made. Nevertheless, on the 3rd of August, at 3 p.m., Mr. Bellegarde and the members of the Russian commissariat were arrested in the Russian pavilion, cross-questioned in a very rough manner by a simple sergeant-major and set free toward the evening after a close search of their things had been made in the hotel. But the very next day they were arrested again, once more closely searched and stripped naked. After all this, they were sent to the prison for

criminals, where they spent the night and were released next day without any explanation of the cause of their arrest. All this time the behaviour of the officials towards Mr. Bellegarde was very insulting. It is not too much to mention, as a characteristic detail, that when he and his companions were imprisoned all their money in gold coins of 20 marks, was taken from them and on their release returned to them in banknotes. The disgraceful behaviour of the Government authorities towards a person of high social position and head of the Russian section of the Leipzig exhibition although he was personally known to all the local authorities, can be explained only by the desire of the same authorities to submit, a Russian gentleman to all kinds of degradation. This, however, was not the end of Mr. Bellegarde's imprisonment. The Leipzig authorities sent him to Berlin to the Saxon Minister in the capital, Baron von Salza und Lichtenau, in order that the latter might assist him to return to Russia. But instead of rendering the assistance required, Baron von Salza in a very rude manner informed him that he had no intention of helping an enemy, and forgetting his high position, expressed himself insultingly about Russia and her policy.

It would be impossible to mention all the cases of harsh treatment and cruelty which Russian tourists, irrespective of rank or social position, age or sex, had to undergo in Germany.

Therefore but a few cases shall be described. According to the statements of our numerous countrymen, statements which have been carefully verified—they underwent the following treatment.

They were removed in cattle trucks which had not been cleared; in the towns where they had to halt they were placed in stables, pig-sties, quarantine houses for cattle, slaughter houses (as for example at Slettin) surrounded by soldiers. The Russians, chiefly women and children, often sick, were made to walk at such speed through the streets, sometimes with hands up (Koenigsberg), that they often fell from exhaustion (in Neu Sirelitz, Slettin, Rostock, Breslau). Struggling or looking back was forbidden under fear of being shot. A policeman struck a blow with his fist at an old man's head because he had thrown aside a parcel which burdened him. The policeman's dog which was near threw itself at the old man, knocked him down and bit his face till it bled. (Witnessed by the equerry, Prince Oroussoff).

At all the stations (Allenstein, Rostock, etc.) soldiers pushed the women and children into the railway carriages, using their fists and the butts of their rifles, while families were separated and many children lost. For days and days food could not be obtained, the authorities refusing the people even water. One transport, consisting of about 80 travellers (25 women), on the line Allenstein, Danzig, Slettin, was not allowed for 70 hours to leave the carriages more than once and all this time they were refused any water. All this was attended by mockery of the victims and continual threats to shoot them. It also acted on the nerves of the women and children that many swooned away and developed hysterics. It must be mentioned that all the men whose appearance gave them an age from 18—50 were arrested as prisoners of war. They were not only forbidden to take their effects but were not allowed to hand money to their wives, mothers or sisters; nor to bid each other good-bye. All the heavy luggage of these unfortunate people was lost at different stations in Germany. And their light luggage was often thrown out of the windows by the railway porters and soldiers. (Witnessed by the Russian Minister in Stuttgart).

The German authorities and officers, instead of moderating the soldiers, encouraged them in their cruel treatment of the innocent travellers; who, without any ceremony, were searched and stripped of their clothes. In some instances women were searched by officers and soldiers. One lady being taken for a man, was severely beaten by three policemen. The mistake was discovered when she was taken aside and searched (witnessed by the Senator Count Pahlen). No exceptions were made. Thus, in the night of the

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KIPPERS.

7th of August at Neumunster an elderly lady, the wife of His Imperial Majesty's Lord Lieutenant in the Caucasus, Countess Woronzow's Dachkow, was pushed out of the railway carriage by means of a rifle-butt, rudely searched and pulled by the hair.

Being removed on their way home in goods trains in large groups, women and men were generally locked in together. The officers and railway officials would bear no remonstrances, would listen to no prayers from the miserable people. No one was let out at stations to satisfy the calls of nature. Dr. Pareschivkin, assistant to the surgical clinic of the Army Medical Academy, who was present in one of the transports, testified that among the travellers were some suffering from diseases of the kidney and bladder, who had to suspend their cure at Wildung. On the 3rd of August these unhappy people on their way from Allenstein to Marienburg were not allowed to leave the train during 14 hours; they were shut in together, men and women, more than 40 in number, and endured great pain. On begging to be allowed to leave the train, explaining reasons, they met with jeers on the part of officers and soldiers. When at last they were permitted to leave the carriage, the men and women, irrespective of age and sex, had to remain close to the carriages under the charge of soldiers. Cases of a similar character are certified by many victims.

At Sassenitz large transports of people, with very few exceptions, were refused permission to leave the beach, where they were exposed to the heat of the sun, and go to the nearest hotel, even for a few hours. Even those who were seriously ill endured cruel treatment. At Breslau, for example, the wife of the Director of the Chancellery of the Ministry of Ways of Communication, Mme. Tugan-Baranowski, who had but recently undergone a serious operation, was attacked by a crowd who tore off the bandages that had been applied after the operation, and thrown into prison where she was kept for three days. From the prison she was dragged through the town, together with many other Russians, to the station of Oder-aphnoff and placed in coal waggons which had not been cleaned of coal dust. At last, on the 5th of August, all these miserable travellers were left to their fate not far from the Russian frontier-post Veronschow, whence they had to walk. Mme. Tugan-Baranowski died on the 13th of August at Petrograd, where she had arrived in a state of collapse. In some stations where no food could be obtained, such as Allenstein, etc., and where the trying conditions in which our compatriots found themselves could have been excused by the exigencies of the state of war, the German officers, instead of trying to alleviate the position of the women and children, if only by a few kind words, brought them to the verge of despair by jeers and threats, assuring them, for example, that they would all go to Spandau, where the men would be shot, etc., and also with stories of German troops who had landed in Finland and were approaching Petrograd.

Men too were barbarously treated. Thus the Member of the State Council, Mr. Shebeko, was arrested on the night of the 7th August, according to orders wired

from Berlin, and placed in one of the rooms at the station; where he had to sit on a sofa facing two soldiers who stood by turns pointing their rifles at him. The door which led into the refreshment room was also guarded by soldiers. From the refreshment room and through the open windows, in spite of the late hour, the crowd was to be heard shouting, "When will you shoot that Russian spy? Kill the Russian dog." In this manner M. Shebeko was kept from 4 a.m. till 2 p.m.; after that he was sent to the prison for criminals, where he was cross-examined, searched and stripped naked. After 24 hours, he was released without any explanation of the aforesaid treatment.

Other Russian subjects were suspected, without any reason, of being spies, and were put in solitary confinement at Slettin, where they were kept up to seven days and submitted to strict prison regulations and fars; thus Baron Kroneberg, M. Mihalsky and M. Sidoroff were at first imprisoned at Posen and later on for seven days at Slettin from the 3rd until the 12th of August. In general, the treatment of the Russians was that of convicts; they were even made to clean

(Continued on Extra.)

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

THURSDAY, the 11th February, 1916, commencing at 2.45 p.m., at No. 24b Nathan Road, 1st Floor, Kowloon.

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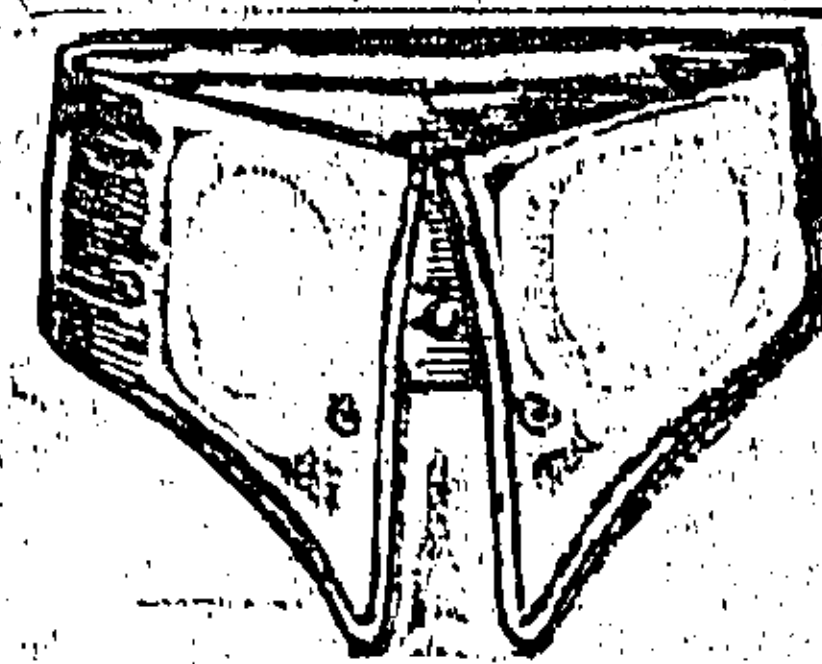
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Men too were barbarously treated. Thus the Member of the State Council, Mr. Shebeko, was arrested on the night of the 7th August, according to orders wired

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VICTORIA, B.O., and SEATTLE via S'hai, Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi, and Yokohama	Sado Maru Capt. Asakawa	12,500 T. TUES. 9th Feb. at noon.
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE, via Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville and Brisbane	Hitachi Maru Capt. Sato Tango Maru Capt. Soyeda	13,500 T. MONDAY, 15th Feb. at 11 a.m. 13,500 T. FRI. 13th Mar. at 4 p.m.
CALCUTTA via Spore, Penang & Rangoon	Ceylon Maru Capt. Shinobe	12,000 T. SATUR. 6th Feb.
BOMBAY via Singapore and Colombo	Jinsen Maru Capt. Terada	5,000 T. TUES. 16th Feb.
SHANGHAI, Kobe	Rangoon Maru Capt. Nomura	12,500 T. SATURDAY, 20th Feb.
S'hai and Kobe	Kawachi Maru Capt. Nakamura	12,500 T. TUES. 9th Feb.
NAGASAKI, Kobe & Yokohama	Tango Maru Capt. Soyeda	13,500 T. TUES. 9th Feb. at 10 a.m.
KOBE & Yokohama	Mishima Maru Capt. S. Wada	16,000 T. FRI. 5th Feb. at 11 a.m.

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Mishima	16,000 "	" 11th March
Suwa	25,000 "	" 25th March
Atsuta	16,000 "	" 8th April
Yasaka	25,000 "	" 22nd April
Miyasaki	16,000 "	" 6th May
Kitano	16,000 "	" 20th May
Fushima	25,000 "	" 3rd June

FOR AMERICA.

Steamers.	Displacement.	Leave Hongkong.
Sado Maru	12,500 tons	Tuesday 9th February
Yokohama	12,500 "	" 23rd February
Awa	12,500 "	" 9th March
Shidzuoka	12,500 "	" 23rd March
Tamba	12,500 "	" 6th April
Aki	12,500 "	" 20th April
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Tjikong	JAPAN	1st half Feb.		2nd half Feb.
Tjikodas	JAPAN	2nd half Feb.		1st half Mar.
Tjikini	JAPAN	2nd half Feb.		1st half Mar.
Tjiklap	JAPAN	1st half Mar.		1st half Mar.
Tjikroem	JAPAN	2nd half Mar.		2nd half Mar.
Tjikapas	JAPAN	2nd half Mar.		2nd half Mar.

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Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamer.	Displacement Tons & Speed	Leaves Hongkong
Nippon Maru	11,000 - 18 knots	Tuesday, 9th February.
Shinyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	" 23rd February.
Chiyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	" 23rd March.
Tenyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	" 13th April.

Steamers via Shanghai leave at noon.

Steamers via Manila leave at 10.30 a.m.

First Class to London.....£71.10. Return (6 months) £120.

First Class to New York.....£60. " " £96.10.

" " San Francisco £45. " " £68.

Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Return Tickets have the option of returning from San Francisco by steamers of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co., or from Vancouver by steamers of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

Special Rates given to NAVAL & MILITARY, CIVIL SERVANTS, MISSION-ARIES etc.

ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in Connection with all the Principal Mail lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Passengers may travel by Railway between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

Via JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, HILO, LOS ANGELES, MANZANILLO, SALINA CRUZ, PANAMA, CALLAO, IQUIQUE and ALFARAIRO. THENCE BY TRANS-ANDAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES, ETC.

Anyo Maru 18,500 - 15 knots Wednesday, 10th March

For Full Particulars as to Passage & Freight, apply to

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THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN
STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA

VIA MANILA.

MAIL SCHEDULE

(SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION)

Steamer.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Leave Hongkong for Australia.
Empire		8th Feb. at 11 a.m.
Aldenhams		19th Feb. "
St. Albans	18th Feb.	

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried.

For further particulars, apply to

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Agents.

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Highest Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having splendid Accommodation for First-Class Passengers Electric Light. Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
Maiching	W. C. Passmore	TUES. 9th Feb. at 1 p.m.
Halyang	A. E. Hodgins	FRI. 12th Feb. at 1 p.m.

FOR SWATOW.

Haimun	A. H. Stewart	THUR. 4th Feb. at noon.
Haimun	A. H. Stewart	SUN. 7th Feb. at 10 a.m.

Steamers will arrive at and depart from the Co.'s Wharf near Blake Pier.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas, LaPrak & Co.,
General Managers.

LOG BOOK.

Philippine Shipping.

Manila, Jan. 22.—That all inter-island steamship lines, with the exception of those directly subsidised by the government, should be exempt from the control of the board of public utilities commissioners, is the opinion of Delegates Alunan, Grajo, and Cuseno, who last evening introduced a bill in the assembly which is designed to make such exemption a fact. In the explanatory statement accompanying the measure, its authors say: "The Philippine merchant marine, after having passed through a serious crisis which almost ruined it, is now beginning to achieve a degree of development still far from that which is to be desired. As the merchant marine is one of the most important factors in the progress of a people, the laws of every country, instead of subjecting it to restrictions, should allow its wide field for its development, free from all sorts of unnecessary requirements. As the government, as a general rule, has no real interest in vessels plying in the freight and passenger trade, and as the companies operating them do not owe their existence to any sort of a franchise, the undersigned believe that there is no reason why they should fall under the provisions of the act creating the board of public utilities commissioners. The amendment to present law proposed by the delegates consists in the following proviso: "Provided that the steamers or steamship lines engaged in carrying passengers or freight are exempt from the provisions of this act unless the same have or receive a subsidy from the government of the Philippine Islands or from one of its political subdivisions, in which case it will be subject to the provisions of this act and under the control of the board of public utilities commissioners." The bill was referred to committee for recommendation and report.

Notice to Mariners.

Sengai Beacon Light (Inland Sea).—Notice is given by the Japanese Department of Communications that the newly-established Sengai Beacon Light on Sengai-se, off Okikawano-shima, Province of Suo, Inland Sea, has been exhibited since January 11th.

New Coal-Saving Device on O.S.K. Steamer.

The O. S. K. steamer Harbin-maru, 5,500 tons, just built at the Kawasaki Yard, Kobe, we read in the *Mainichi*, has been equipped with a new device for reducing coal consumption to a minimum not obtained before. The working of this device has been tested with satisfactory results, and it marks an important point in the development of shipbuilding in Japan. In a 24-hour run at the most economical speed the coal consumed by this steamer will not exceed 30 tons, instead of the 62 tons usually consumed by steamers of the same size. An official trial of the steamer's speed capacity is to be held on the 25th inst.

British Steamers at Tsingtau. In response to the wishes of Sir John Jordan, the British Minister in Peking, says the *Mainichi*, the Japanese Government has decided to allow a few approved British steamers to go to Tsingtau under certain conditions, and this decision has been communicated to the Military Administration Office at Tsingtau. The opening of the port to British steamers will be notified to the British Minister in Peking on receipt of an answer from the Tsingtau Military authorities. The Tsingtau Customs question still remains unsettled, and the work of clearing mines from Kiauchau Bay is uncompleted. Though these and many other obstacles to navigation are still present, adds the *Oaks* journal, the Government has opened part of the port to certain Japanese steamers, and in view of Great Britain having participated in the attack on Tsingtau, and also of the business connections of British merchants in Shanghai and Oboes with Tsingtau, the Japanese Government has decided to open the port to certain British steamers, as mentioned.

Oysters, Fresh, Fried or Stewed
Fishes, Pickled, Kippers &c.
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SHIPPING

INDO-CHINA STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—(Subject to Alteration).

For	Steamship	On
SHANGHAI & Kobe	Kumsang	Sat., 6th Feb. at d'light
MANILA	Talsang	Sat., 6th Feb. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Hangsang	Thur., 11th Feb. at d'light
SANDAKAN	Mausang	Fri., 12th Feb. at noon
MANILA	Loongsang	Sat., 13th Feb. at 3 p.m.
YOKOHAMA & Kobe	Yatshing	Tues., 16th Feb. at d'light
TIENTSIN	Cheongshing	Fri., 19th Feb. at d'light

Return Tours to Japan.

The steamers "Kumsang," "Namsang" and "Fooksang" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Japan, returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 20 days. This service is supplemented by the "Yatshing" and "Kumsang" leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 16 days. These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.
* Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.
† Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Choofoo, Tientsin, Dulny, Weihaiwei.
‡ Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kudat, Lahad Datu, Simporna, Tawau, Usakan, Jesselton and Labuan.
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Apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

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THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM
PACKET CO.PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
Subject to change without Notice.

"SHIRE" LINE SERVICE—HOMEWARD.

For	Steamer	Date of Departure
LONDON	TRANS-PACIFIC "SHIRE" & "GLEN" JOINT SERVICE.	
VICTORIA, V.V.M. STLE, TACOMA & PLAND...		

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FORGE-MASTERS, BRASS & IRON FOUNDERS, CON-
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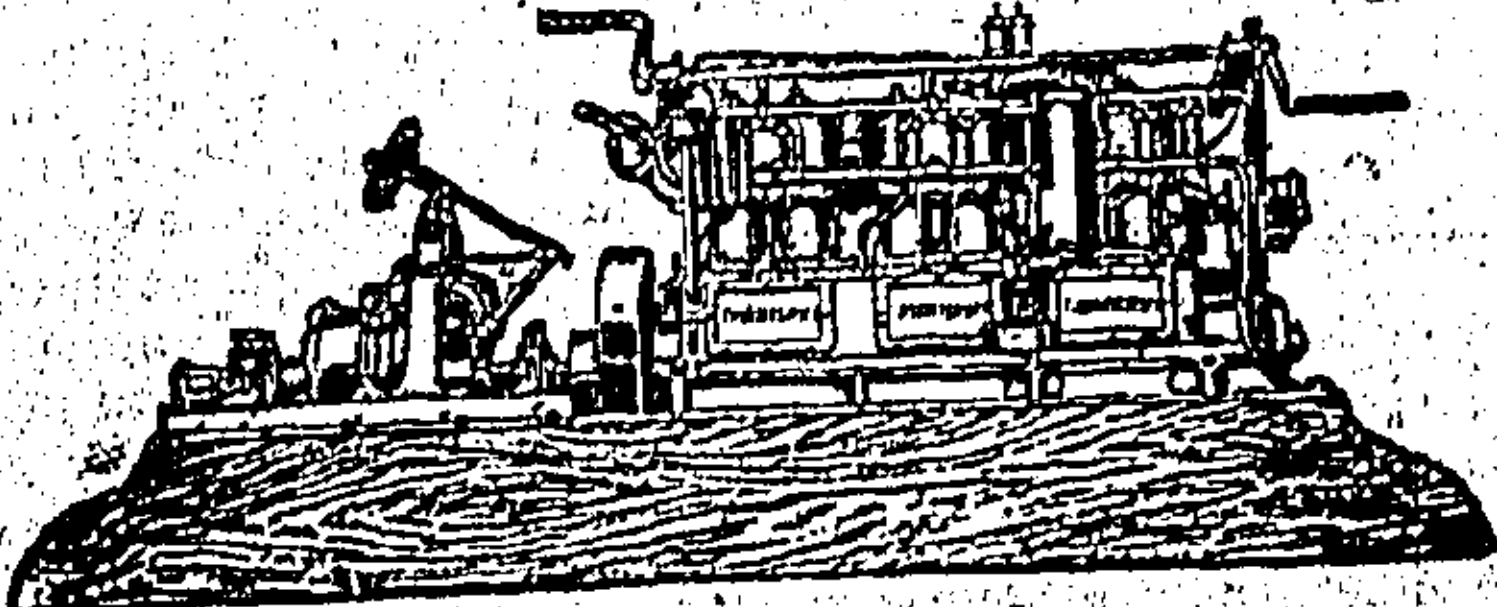
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displacement, providing conditions for painting ships with most
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VESSELS LOADING.

EUROPEAN PORTS.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be Despatched.
Marseilles via Ports	Cordillere	M. M.	6, Feb.
L'don, S'pore, via P'ang, C'bo, &c. Namur		P. & O.	31, Mar.

NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.

New York via Ports & Suez Canal Chinese P.	S. T. Co.	8, Feb.
Victoria, B.C., & S'levia S'hai &c. Sado M.	N. Y. K.	9, Feb.
San Francisco via M'la & Japan &c. Nippon M.	P. K. K.	9, Feb.
San Francisco via S'hai & Japan &c. Mongolia	P. M. Co.	17, Feb.
V'ia, B.C., T'ma via M'la & Japan Seattle M.	J. S. K.	23, Feb.
Vancouver via S'hai & Japan &c. Monteagle	C. P. R.	24, Feb.
New York via Panama	Royal P.	24, Feb.
San Francisco and San Pedro	M. S. Dollar	1, Mar.
San F'co via Manila & Japan &c. Persia	P. M. Co.	2, Mar.

AUSTRALIA.

Australian Ports	Empiro	G. L. Co.	8, Feb.
Australian Ports via Manila	Hitachi M.	N. Y. K.	12, Feb.
Australian Ports	Aldenharn	G. L. Co.	19, Feb.

SINGAPORE, COAST PORTS AND JAPAN.

Kobe and Yokohama	Mishima M.	N. Y. K.	6, Feb.
Bombay via S'pore, Port S'hai,			
Penang & Colombo	Java Maru	O. S. K.	6, Feb.
Shanghai & Kobe	Kumsang	J. M. Co.	6, Feb.
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Tango M.	N. Y. K.	9, Feb.
Shanghai & Kobe	Kumsang	J. M. Co.	9, Feb.
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	Chilli	M. M.	9, Feb.
Shanghai	Kanchow	B. & S.	9, Feb.
Shanghai	Malta	P. & O.	12, Feb.
Shanghai & Kobe	Kawachi M.	N. Y. K.	15, Feb.
Bombay via S'pore & Colombo	Jinsen M.	N. Y. K.	16, Feb.
S'hai, Moji, Kobe and Y'hama	Namur	P. & O.	20, Feb.
Shanghai & Kobe	Rangoon M.	N. Y. K.	20, Feb.
Delagoa Bay, D'ban, E. L'don &c.	Gujarat	B. L. L.	26, Feb.
Singapore, Mauritius & South			
African Ports	Salamis	B. L. L.	End Feb.
Shanghai	Tjipanas	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tjitaroom	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tjikembang	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tjimanok	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.
Batavia, Cheribon, Samarang, &c.	Tjikini	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.
Java	Tjiliwong	J.C.J. L.	8, half O.
Japan	Tjibodas	J.C.J. L.	F. half D.

TO SAIL

HONGKONG-NEW YORK.



AMERICAN ASIATIC S.S. Co.

FOR NEW YORK VIA PORTS & SUEZ CANAL

(With liberty to call at the Malabar Coast).

S.S. "CHINESE PRINCE"

on or about the 9th February, 1915.

For freight or information, apply to

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,
General Agents.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE.

Proposed Sailing from Hongkong

via SUEZ CANAL for BOSTON & NEW YORK.

via PANAMA CANAL for NEW YORK.

For Freight and further information apply to

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 22nd December, 1914

Agents.

MOVEMENTS OF
STEAMERS.

AMERICAN MAIL.

The P. M. s.s. MONGOLIA sailed from Yokohama on Wednesday, January 27, via Manila, for Hongkong. The mails have been transferred to the s.s. CORDILLERE, of the Messageries Maritimes Line, which is scheduled to arrive at Hongkong on February 5.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The T. K. K. s.s. TENYO MARU will next leave for San Francisco, via usual ports, on Tuesday, 13th April, at noon.

The E. & A. s.s. ST. ALBANS left Sydney for this port (via Queensland Ports and Manila), on 27th ult., and may be expected to arrive here on or about 18th February.

The s.s. BENVENUE from Leith, Mid-Edinburgh & London left Singapore on the 2nd inst. for this port and is expected to arrive here on or about 8th instant.

VESSELS IN PORT.

Steamers.

Yuenyang, Br. s.s. 1,128, P. H. Rolfe, 20th ult.—Manila, 17th ult., Gen.—J. M. & Co.
Tjipanas, Dut. s.s. 2,444, A. Lange, 22nd ult.—Amoy, 20th ult. Ballast—J. C. J. L.
Nippon Maru, Jap. s.s. 3,469, K. Hashimoto, 23rd January—Shanghai, 22nd Jan., Gen.—T. K. K.
Radnorshire, Br. s.s. 1,589, Willata, 25th Jan.—Manila, 22nd Jan., Gen.—J. M. & Co.
Isabell Maru, Jap. s.s. 921, R. Mizogawa, 28th Jan.—Takau, 26th Jan., Gen.—Chinese
Chinbua, Br. s.s. 1,351, Finlayson, 29th Jan.—Manila, 26th Jan., Gen.—B. & S.
Chiyun, Chi. s.s. 1,177, Ross, 30th Jan.—Shanghai, 27th Jan., Gen.—O. M. S. N. Co.
Cheongshing, Br. s.s. 1,259, O. Liddell, 30th Jan.—Tientsin, 25th Jan., Gen.—J. M. & Co.
Robt. Am. s.s. 1,403, J. Miller, 29th Jan.—Saigon, 26th Jan., Gen.—Order.
Ichang, Br. s.s. 1,238, Pike, 30th Jan.—Hongkong, 21st Jan., Gen.—B. & S.
Takang, Br. s.s. 987, McClure, 31st Jan.—Hohow, 30th Jan., Gen.—and Rice—J. M. & Co.
Helo Maru, Jap. s.s. 1,584, T. Nakamura, 31st Jan.—Kobe, 27th Jan., Gen.—Salt—D. & Co.
Umta, Br. s.s. 8,453, T. P. Paul, 1st inst.—Saigon, 27th ult., Gen.—D. S. & Co.
Tjimanok, Dut. s.s. 3,510, A. W. La Rooy, 1st inst.—Java, 23rd ult., Gen.—J. C. J. L.

Aryo Maru, Jap. s.s. Ota, 1st inst.—Moji, 29th ult., Gen.—T. K. K.
Singen, Br. s.s. 1,000, Trowbridge, 1st inst.—Haiphong, Gen.—B. & S.
Walshing, Br. s.s. 1,395, M. Pickmill, 1st inst.—Hohow, 31st ult., Rice & Gen.—J. M. & Co.
Halmsun, Br. s.s. 641, Stewart, 3rd inst.—Swatow, 1st inst., Gen.—D. L. & Co.
Haitan, Br. s.s. 1,133, J. W. Evans, 3rd inst.—Swatow, 2nd inst., Gen.—D. L. & Co.
Albion, Br. s.s. 2,466, Wm. Dunbar, 3rd inst.—Changhai, 28th ult., Gen.—D. & Co.
Davaowong, Br. s.s. 1,047, G. W. Theurer, 3rd inst.—Saigon, 29th ult., Rice—Chinese.
Phranang, Br. s.s. 1,021, H. Flashman, 3rd inst.—Haiphong, 1st inst., Rice—Chinese.
Opland, Norw. s.s. 843, H. L. Erikson, 3rd inst.—Bangkok, 26th ult., Rice—D. & Co.
Yuenyang, Br. s.s. 1,128, P. H. Rolfe, 3rd inst.—Manila, 30th ult., Gen.—J. M. & Co.
Glenalloch, Br. s.s. 1,434, Bainbridge, 3rd inst.—Singapore, Gen.—Chinese.
Daija Maru, Jap. s.s. 600, K. Murakami, 3rd inst.—Swatow, 2nd inst., Gen.—O. S. K.

TIDE TABLE.

1st Feb., to 7th Feb., 1915.

Time	High Water	Low Water
1st Feb.	11:15	4:45
2nd Feb.	11:15	4:45
3rd Feb.	11:15	4:45
4th Feb.	11:15	4:45
5th Feb.	11:15	4:45
6th Feb.	11:15	4:45
7th Feb.	11:15	4:45

m. morning, a. afternoon.

TO SAIL

CANADIAN PACIFIC
RAILWAY CO.'S

STEAMSHIP LINE.

THE INTERMEDIATE STEAMSHIP

"MONTEAGLE"

WILL SAIL FROM HONGKONG FOR
VANCOUVERAccepting Cargo and Passengers for Canada, the United States,
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24th FEBRUARY & 1st MAY.

Subsequent dates of sailing will be announced later.

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VANCOUVER £31; LONDON £43 & £45.

Rates to other points furnished upon application.

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D. W. CRADDOCK.

Hongkong, 13th January, 1915.

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM
PACKET CO."GLEN" & "SHIRE" JOINT PASSENGER SERVICE
to NORTH PACIFIC COAST PORTS.New high power twin screw steamers, offering
excellent accommodation.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA & PORTLAND.

All vessels fitted with refrigerating machinery, wireless tele-
graphy, electric light and steam heating apparatus. A qualified
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For passage and further information apply to

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Agents.

AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE.

FOR NEW YORK VIA PANAMA

THE Steamship

"ROYAL PRINCE"

Captain Coull, will be despatched as above on Wednesday,
24th February.

For Freight etc. apply to

THE BANK LINE LIMITED.

General Agents.

Hongkong, 20th January, 1915.

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workmen under expert European supervision.

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THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SLIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS:—

NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH ON KEEL BLOCK	DEPTH OVER BILGE AT STAYWAY	DEPTH OVER BILGE AT STAYWAY	DEPTH OVER BILGE AT STAYWAY
KOWLOON				
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	700	15' 6"	15' 6"	15' 6"
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	275	15' 6"	15' 6"	15' 6"
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	275	15' 6"	15' 6"	15' 6"
Patent Slip, No. 1, Kowloon	100	15' 6"	15' 6"	15' 6"
Patent Slip, No. 2, Kowloon	100	15' 6"	15' 6"	15' 6"
TAI-KO-KU-SUI				
Commercial Dock	450	15' 6"	15' 6"	15' 6"
ABERDEEN				
Harbour Dock	450	15' 6"	15' 6"	15' 6"
Patent Slip, No. 1, Aberdeen	100	15' 6"	15' 6"	15' 6"
Patent Slip, No. 2, Aberdeen	100	15' 6"	15' 6"	15' 6"

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OFFICE: KOWLOON.
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S. M. DYER B.Sc., M.I.M., Town Dock, Kowloon.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.

EXTRA

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1915.

RUSSIANS IN GERMANY.

(Continued from page 5)

the cells of the excrement of former prisoners (Statement of Mr. Hirschman, Engineer of Ways). The result of such treatment proved fatal to many of our countrymen. On the way home (Savannitz) a Russian physician who happened to be among the travellers recorded in every transport several cases of sudden mental derangement. Many ladies had swollen feet covered with wounds. The children suffered from gastric diseases and dysentery.

All the above-mentioned facts were verified and testified, partly by the victims and partly by the witnesses of all the atrocities. Besides the victims we have already mentioned, we may give the names of others. Such were: Senator Count Pahlen; the chairman of the Petrograd city council, Senator Ivanoff; the Chief Editor of the Official Messenger, Eguerry, Prince Oarousoff; a member of the State Duma, M. Swienicki; the Marshal of Nobility of Novosadoga, Gentleman of the Chamber Schwarz; Prince P. A. Oubouff and wife; the Engineer, Biron Knorring; Engineer of Ways of Communication Hirschman, Lieutenant-General Beck; actual Councillor of State Kolacheff; Princess Oachtomsky; actual Councillor of State Ohovansky; Gentleman of the Chamber Pistolors and wife; Count and Countess Kankrin; Mr. Smolnikoff; Mme. Demidoff; Princess San Donato, Countess Orloff-Davydoff; M. Pleske and many others.

German subjects in Russia met with no cruel or bad treatment on the part of Russian officials, no fear or anything which could be compared to what the Russians had to undergo in Germany. Only against certain categories of German subjects were measures taken, required by reasons of State, but they were never in any way cruel or malicious. Only on the day when rumours reached Petrograd of the atrocities of the Germans, and particulars of the departure of the Russian Embassy from Berlin, public resentment was shown in the regrettable damage of the German Embassy. This was so unexpected and unanimous an explosion of popular indignation, that the authorities found it impossible to stop the crowd in time. But this was the only adverse form in which the indignation of the people was shown. After this case measures were immediately taken to prevent any such disorders and the population was informed by the city authorities that any attempt on the lives or property of German subjects would be severely punished.

Since that day there have been no acts of violence against German or Austro-Hungarian subjects. Finally, it is impossible to disregard the fact to which the majority of Russian subjects appeal; namely that peacefully disposed inhabitants were incited and set against Russians, chiefly at the instigation of the German Government, which, from the very beginning of the political crisis, took measures to arouse suspicion against Russia and Russians.

The German official organs, in inciting their readers against Russia, informed them that Germany was full of Russian spies against whom every kind of measures should be taken.

The Convention of the Hague concerning laws and rules of continental warfare concluded on the 18th October, 1907, which by the way was signed by Germany, provides in the 4th article of the regulations for the humane treatment of captives (Ille doit être traité avec humanité). It is especially should humane treatment be extended by every belligerent country to people who have not been taken captive, but hap-

ENGLAND THE TRAITOR.

Nurse's Interview with the Kaiser.

December 1.

The privilege of an interview with the Kaiser fell to the lot of a French nurse who was taken prisoner with her ambulance near Sedan. Threatened with execution as a spy, she wrote to the Emperor, and was received in the august presence of the Kaiser. In "France de Demain," M. Hinzelin tells the story of the interview which followed.

The Kaiser had taken up his quarters in a couple of houses near the station of Charleville. The lady was introduced into the presence by an officer of his staff, Major von Plessen. When she entered the reception-room she saw sitting at a table covered with maps and plans an officer in a greenish-grey uniform. At her entrance the officer rose, clicked his heels together in the German way, and said, "I salute the ladies of France."

It was the Kaiser, though she had some difficulty in recognising him. He had not shaved his moustache but cut it very close. There were heavy pouches under his eyes, and his skin was yellow and drawn. He looked not like the photographs, but like the caricatures of himself.

As soon as she came before him he asked her to be seated, and, with a strange nervous rapidity, set her a series of questions which he answered himself. It was rather a monologue than an interrogation.

"Why did France insist on making war on us?" he first asked, following up his question before it could be answered by a second. "Don't you know that France was the first to mobilise?"

The nurse murmured something about the invasion of Belgium.

"They are always reproaching us with that," he said. "Just listen to me. At Brussels we found absolute proof that a treaty existed between Belgium, France, and England enabling the French and English to attack Germany through Belgium."

"Excuse me, sire," said the Frenchwoman. "I have come here to protest against a charge of espionage." But the Kaiser swept her interruption aside.

"I'll tell you what I think of your fine England," he said with growing fury. "She is treachery incarnate. She has betrayed everybody, and me first of all. If I wished, she would betray France to-morrow. You are proving yourselves unworthy of your ancient fame, for you have summoned savages to your assistance. Just think, bloodthirsty negroes form the flower of your army!"

Here the Frenchwoman broke in. "I have never heard, sire," she said, proudly, "that our black troops massacre children, shoot down old men, burn churches, and desecrate sepulchres."

The Kaiser had not the time to answer this charge. It is doubtful whether he even heard it. At that moment the politician von Plessen half-opened the door of the audience chamber.

"Good," said the monarch, hastily. "It appears to us that you have been wrongly accused, and you shall be set at liberty, but do not fail to repeat all that we have said to you."

opened by chance to be within its territories at the time of the declaration of war.

The present statement addresses to the consciences of all civilised people leaving it for them to pass judgment on the revolting violence exerted against Russian subjects. We are quite certain that the consciences of the whole world will stigmatize the conduct of Germany, which recalls the darkest times of the middle ages.

UNION CHURCH.

The Annual Meeting of Seatholders.

The annual meeting of the seatholders in the Union Church was held last evening in the Church Hall, when Mr. A. Mackenzie presided over a large attendance, including the Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald, the Rev. H. R. Wells, Messrs. A. S. D. Constand, D. Macdonald, J. Rodger, and J. W. O. Bonnar.

The report, which covered a period of nine months, due to the fact that an alteration terminates the Church's year on December 31, was presented. It stated that there was a debit balance of \$1,071.07. The deficit at 31st March was \$2,237.90 and this reduction of debit was due in large measure to the sum received from the sale of work. Collections had been higher than the corresponding period of last year and this was highly gratifying. The receipts for seat rent were less, but there was outstanding \$242, which would doubtless soon be received. The realisable value of their investments had somewhat depreciated owing to the war, but, with the resumption of ordinary conditions, should attain their normal condition. During the absence of Mr. E. J. Chapman on leave the duties of organist had been performed by Mr. G. P. Lammert, who had the assistance of Miss Hancock (of Canton) and Mrs. A. Mackenzie when military duties prevented his attendance. Thanks to the care of friends, the present organ, which had done duty for many years, was still capable of providing for requirements. The New Organ Fund had not been increased during the year, except for the scoring interest, but it was desirable that some way should be found to augment this fund as the purchase of a new instrument would early become a necessity. The Building Committee reported that a defective beam in the roof of the Church had been renewed and as far as could be ascertained the premises were now in good order, with the exception of a few minor repairs required in the Manor. Mrs. J. W. O. Bonnar, who represents the Church on the local auxiliary of the Bible Society, and to whom thanks were accorded, had collected for the Society's funds over \$170 this year.

The Chairman, in proposing the adoption of the report and accounts, referred to the progress that had been made, and expressed considerable satisfaction at the increase in the number of seatholders and in the amounts of the offerings.

The report and accounts having been adopted, a discussion took place as to the condition of the organ, when the organist, Mr. E. J. Chapman, spoke on the need for a new instrument.

The following officers were elected to serve for the ensuing year:—Hon. Sec., Mr. E. B. Cusby; Hon. Treasurer, Mr. J. Watty; Committee, Messrs. A. Mackenzie, D. Macdonald, J. W. O. Bonnar, J. Rodger, A. S. D. Constand, J. Walker, T. Oliphant, J. L. McPherson, J. Mitchell, S. Gray, E. R. Dover, P. D. Wilson and the Rev. H. R. Wells.

During the evening musical items were rendered by the Male Voice Quartette, Messrs. Gray, Smith, Brown and Allen, and Mrs. Stubblings, refreshments being dispensed during the interval by members of the Ladies' Working Committee.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[The opinions expressed by the correspondents are not necessarily those of the "Hongkong Telegraph."]

A QUESTION OF PERSONALITY.

(To the Editor of the Hongkong Telegraph.)

Sir,—Your correspondent "Danceore," in his very interesting letter, raises so many points, historical, ethical, and psychological, that, if only in order to keep the ball rolling, may I venture to offer a few comments. The question as to whether the execution of King Charles was unrighteous as well as unlawful, holds considerable interest for us at the present time, when we take into consideration the fact that as soon as the war is over, a large number of persons will certainly clamour for the execution of the Kaiser; and, even if we put aside the legal part of the question, we shall find ourselves confronted with the problem, "Can it be a righteous act to execute the voice of the Almighty?"

However, as we hope that the Almighty will solve the problem for us by conferring the Order of the Golden Harp upon His ally, and at the same time translate him to a sphere in which his activities will find a worthier scope than we uncultured mortals can provide, it will perhaps be more practical if we confine our investigations to what, after all, is the main point of the discussion.—Why Cromwell is so little appreciated by the British school-boy of to-day, and whether it is due to that peculiar phenomenon called personality, together with that sentimental sediment called romance.

I am inclined to doubt whether personality or romance have really very much to do with the matter, except in so far as romance has been utilised by partisans in order to glaze over the cracks in the political morality of the Stuarts. I think that "Danceore's" first suggestion, with reference to the Stuarts in Scotland, is probably more correct, and, if applied to England, will give us something of an answer.

I think that I am correct in stating that the average Scotchman is Liberal by nature—it is perhaps unnecessary to say that I refer to politics only—though I am far from wishing to insinuate that Liberalism in politics necessarily implies a liberality with the goods of other people. Therefore the eminently Conservative and autocratic, not to mention orthodox, political idiosyncrasies of the Stuarts, were not favourably received across the Border, especially among the Protestants.

Scotland is an ultra Protestant country, the tuition of the young is always largely in the hands of the priests, and therefore the Stuarts receive considerable condemnation.

The Englishman is, on the contrary, by way of being a conservative. He looks upon Reform much in the same way that a farmer looks upon a new coat—with profound distrust—and it requires a very heavy downpour of interference and adversity to make him discard the old one and don the new.

Towards the end of Charles I's reign, the weather got so bad that something had to be done. But the revolutionary tailors cut the new coat of much too sober a pattern, and, as the Conservative party to-day owes its power largely to the partiality of the English proletariat for beer, so did it, in those days, owe its power largely to the partiality of the English proletariat for the more jovial and animal side of

THE YELLOW DRAGON.

The Yellow Dragon—the Queen's College monthly—for January is a good number. A feature worthy of special note is an admirable parody, signed A.H.O., on "You are old, Father William." Space does not, unfortunately, permit of lengthy quotation, but the following is a fair sample of a well-written skit:

"You're a fiddler, Kaiser William," the Frenchman said; "Do you think that your pen is a sabre?" "You promised on oath that no army should tread 'On the sacred soil of your neighbour.' 'You must be mistaken,' the Kaiser replied, 'The treaty I... don't... quite remember; 'The worth of a treaty I've often denied: 'In Paris we'll meet in September.'"

There is quite a good sketch, too, dealing with Port Said, by L.F.; also a chatty little account of some rambles in the New Territory, and a series of very entertaining editorial notes, one of which recounts the woes of a Yorkshireman who spoke "with a foreign accent."

life. In due time much beer was drunk, many fairs, etc., were held, and the grim old Puritan tailors took a back seat, while the more courtly and easy-going orthodox tailors took their places.

By tailors it is needless to say that I refer to those who provide the garb wherein spirit clothes itself, religion, i.e. the Churches; and perhaps some of your more scholarly readers might feel inclined to follow up the point which I here touch on, viz. the spiritual aspect of reform, since my historical knowledge is insufficient to enable me to support my theory with examples.

But to continue. The tuition of boys has ever been largely in the hands of the Established Church, which is, of course, always intensely loyal to the powers which support it, and though it gets a little peevish at times—example, when Kings so far forget their duties to the Almighty and His representatives here on earth, as to support the immoral proposal that a man should marry his deceased wife's sister instead of living with her—nevertheless, it is more a case of sorrow at the skimping of the butter, than anger with the giver of the bread.

Therefore we must not be surprised to find that boys follow the lead of their tutors, support authority, and condemn those who lift their hands against the Lord's Anointed, or that the political creed which they imbibe is as narrow and as bigoted as the religious creed which they are taught.

Cromwell, the man who made England great, suffers from the petty odium of a breed and a petty orthodoxy, while the criminal is incompetent—let, let!—the amiably immoral Stuarts, who degraded England more effectively than anyone else less gifted could possibly have hoped to have done, are literally lauded to the skies.

Still, there is always this to be said for the Stuarts: Had our Kings and Queens all been after the manner of Elizabeth, and had the Stuarts never existed, it is more than possible that our political liberties would now be considerably less than those which crown the culture of German Democracy.

As for personality, I do not think that it can be held to have weighed much in the balance. Cromwell had more personality in his little finger than all the

VICTORIA THEATRE.

Miss Irene Delmar and Mr. H. Kenyon Slade, who play as "the McClements," gave their opening turns at the Victoria Theatre last night before a good audience. Miss Delmar is an Australian actress and dancer of very considerable ability; she has a charming stage manner and presence, her songs are bright and her acting and dancing spirited. We understand that it is her intention to put on her sensational Greek Slave dance next week and, judging from her performance last night, this should prove a great attraction. In a couple of light sketches she and her partner were most entertaining, and those who saw them will certainly want to see them again. Mr. Kenyon Slade has plenty of "go" in him, and his gags and business are far more lively than anything that the average cinematograph artist has to offer. He has done a great deal of work in pantomimes at home and understands how to hold the attention and claim the applause of his audience. Both artists were vigorously encouraged after each turn.

A new set of war pictures will be presented at the Victoria to-morrow night, together with the new dramatic film "Fantomas."

BRITAIN'S GROWING ARMY.

Some Telling Figures.

The fact of the commanders having been appointed for six British "armies" analogous to the "armies" of continental Powers indicates a big step forward in the organisation of Lord Kitchener's great field force. The fact that among the six commanders there are the three Generals who have thus far commanded the three army corps of the original expeditionary force, appears to show that the process of merging that force in the greater whole has already begun. Henceforward Sir Douglas Haig, Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien, and Sir Archibald Hunter will command not one army corps each—roughly 40,000 infantry with complementary troops of the other arms—but three army corps, or a total infantry strength of 120,000 men.

These aggregations will be known as the first army, and so on. The six will roughly represent an infantry strength of 720,000 men, or, roughly, twice as many men as Japan had in the field in Manchuria or either the Belgians or the Turks in Thrace in 1912. Allowing for the divisional and corps artillery and communication troops of all the eighteen army corps now provided for, and the cavalry which, as in the case of that under General Allenby, is now disposed in separate organisations, the total British field strength in the very near future will fall very little if at all short of 1,000,000 troops of all arms.

Stuarts (legitimate and illegitimate offspring included) put together.

Another point which we should not forget is our peculiar English habit of loving our enemies and sympathising with the losing side. This does not come from the Church—it may come from the New Testament—but I somehow like to think that it is an integral part of the greatness that is England.

Yours, etc.,
INQUIRER.
Hongkong, Feb. 4, 1915.

CONSTABLE AND POSTMAN CHARGED.

Trouble on a Yaumati Ferry.

This afternoon, in the Police Court, before Mr. J. R. Wood, a Chinese postman and a Chinese police constable were charged with assaulting a seafarer on board the Yaumati Ferry launch Wing Shing.

Mr. E. J. Grist, of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist, who appeared for the complainant, said that the postman was travelling on the launch to Yaumati when he was approached for payment of his fare. He should have signed a book, the Postmaster General paying his fare of three cents. He was sitting in one of the rickshaw chairs, the charge for which is an extra two cents; but he refused either to pay five cents or to sign the book. Nothing transpired on the boat, but, on arrival at Yaumati, the defendant again refused to sign the book and left the launch. Going ashore, he called the second defendant, a constable, who brought the seafarer ashore and beat him with his truncheon, so badly that he had to go to hospital for eleven days.

Evidence in support of the complainant's story was being called as we went to press.

SPIES ON THE EAST COAST.

How The German Fire Was Directed.

Under the heading "Facts for the Authorities," the London Morning Post, in a communication from Scarborough on the recent raid, says:—

"Investigations have now demonstrated that the German ships were in possession of information about the places to be shelled. It could not have been more than a week old. Certain changes were then made in the disposition of the troops engaged in training here, and the men escaped."

"An officer who was in one of the hotels during the bombardment saw a man on the nearest German vessel obviously giving the line of fire to the men at the guns. Many Germans, apart from hotel and boarding-house employees who got away just before the war began, knew Scarborough intimately. A large party of them visited the town this year, and were shown everything of interest. The shell fire was directed against these places, even where they were hidden from the sea by the undulating ground."

"A case in point is the power house, which supplies the town and, incidentally, the wireless station. Shells were thrown at it, though it cannot be seen from where the German ships took their stations, and a hail of shrapnel bullets damaged its containing wall. The power house itself was untouched. The waterworks were another object out of sight, but they were specially mentioned in the boastful German communiqué."

"The old barracks are injured, but they were empty of troops. An establishment in a back street, where the Yorkshire Hussars have some stables, did not escape. No place that contained Yeomanry or Territorial troops week ago did escape. The communiqué to be drawn must be obvious to the authorities."

PUBLIC AUCTION.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.
AUCTIONEER, SHARE &
GENERAL BROKER.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on **FRIDAY, the 5th February, 1915,** commencing at 11 a.m. at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street, **A Large Quantity of Serge & Tweed Suit Lengths.**
On view from Thursday, the 4th February.
Terms:—Cash on delivery.
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

NOTICES.

THEATRE ROYAL.
MESSRS. GONSALEZ BROS.
Present
THE

ITALIAN GRAND OPERA COY.
Direct from Milan.
OPENING NIGHT
15th February, 1915.
FOR A SHORT SEASON ONLY.

MONDAY 15th February.
Grand Opening Night.
"IL TROVATORE"
(English, The Troubadour.)
Opera in Four Acts.

TUESDAY 16th February.
"LA TRAVIATA"
Opera in Three Acts.
Founded on Dumas' "Lady of the Camellias," but the Period is Changed to the time of Louis XIV.
Score by Giuseppe Verdi.

WEDNESDAY 17th February.
Special Double Bill.
"Cavalleria Rusticana"
Opera in One Act.
To be followed by
"PAGLIACCI"
Drama in Two Acts.
Music by Leoncavallo.

THURSDAY 18th February.
Verdi's
"RICOLETTO"
Opera in Three Acts.

FRIDAY 19th February.
Gounod's
"FAUST"

SATURDAY 20th February.
Special Attraction, Bizet's
"CARMEN"

Prices: \$3.00 \$2.00 & \$1.00
Booking at **MOUTRIE'S**

A. CARPI,
Business Manager
GEO. LESLIE,
Advance Representative.

THEATRE ROYAL, QUEEN'S COLLEGE.
In aid of
THE PRINCE OF WALES' FUND.

Under the Patronage of H.E. the Governor.
On February 4th, 5th and 6th the Chinese Members of the Amateur Dramatic Club of Queen's College will present, in the College Hall,
A CHINESE PLAY.

The performance will begin at 7.30 p.m. Tickets, of the nominal value of one dollar, may be obtained on application to the Hon. Sec., Q.C.A.D.C.
Through the generosity of friends, both European and Chinese, practically the whole of the proceeds of the subscription and the sale of tickets will be available for the Fund.

NEW MACAO HOTEL.

NOTICE.

Take notice that on and after the 1st day of February, 1915, the management of the above Hotel will be carried on by L. W. Mak in place of O. C. Moen, and all future correspondence and orders must be signed by the said L. W. Mak.

NEW MACAO HOTEL.
Macao.
Macao, 1st February, 1915.

Don't forget after the Show Surper and Light Refreshments
AT EXANDRA CAFE.
Upon Till & Knight.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL,
HONGKONG.

TO-NIGHT, THURSDAY, FEB. 4,
MAURICE E. BANDMAN
Presents Messrs. Philip Braham & Campbell's Co.,

"THE GROTESQUES"
The Laughter-makers.

From the Savoy Theatre, London. In addition to a full musical programme of solo and concerted numbers, the Company will play the undermentioned Extravaganzas on the following dates:—
Thursday & Friday 4 & 5 Feb.—"THE MAYOR'S MATINEE."
Saturday, February 6.
Special Programme; particulars will be announced later.
Please note that on each change of performance the entire musical programme is also changed.
Doors open 8.30 p.m.; Curtain 9.15 p.m.
Prices \$3, \$2, \$1.
Booking at Moutrie's.

THEATRE ROYAL,
HONGKONG.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 27TH,
AT 9 P.M.

GRAND EVENING CONCERT.

PROCEEDS TO GO TO

ALLIED FORCES' TOBACCO FUND.

Under the distinguished patronage of H.E. the Governor, Sir Henry May, K.C.M.G., H.E. Major-General Kelly, C.B., and Commodore Anstruther, C.M.G.

Special programme by well-known local artistes, concluding with an amusing Sketch, entitled

"PACKING UP"

as performed with great success in London and abroad.
BAND OF 25th PUNJABIS
By kind permission of Lt.-Col. Moberly, and Officers.

PRICES AS USUAL.

Booking at **MOUTRIE'S.**

VICTORIA THEATRE.

Song & Ballet Dance.
PUT YER ARMS AROUND ME HONEY.
Miss IRENE DELMAR.

Mills of the Gods (Dramatic)—in 3 parts.

Comedy Duo.

THE EARL & THE GIRL—The McLEMMENTS.

High Comedy Sketch.

GOOD BYE FOR EVER With Apologies to Tosti.

DRAMATIS PERSONAE:

The Knut.....Mr. H. Konyon Slade.

The Girl.....Miss Irene Delmar.

Mike and Jake go Fishing (Comic).

Stage Furniture kindly lent by KOMOR and KOMOR.

BIJOU SCENIC THEATRE.

Special Engagement

for 4 nights only.

Commencing Wednesday, 3rd Feb.

LOUIS T. SLICKER

the comedian king.

presenting American ragtime parodies and screaming patter.

Also

WAR PICTURE

and other Comic, Dramatic & Scenic Pictures.

DEBUT on Sunday 7th

MISS MAY CLARKE.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.

AUCTIONEER, SHARE & GENERAL BROKER

A VALUABLE COLLECTION OF ANTIQUE CHINA & CURIOS

(Just arrived from the North).

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public

Auction on **Monday & Tuesday the 8th & 9th February, 1915,** commencing

each day at 2.30 p.m. at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street,

A Valuable Collection of Antique China & Curios from Sung to

Ming Dynasties and Kanghi to Towkwoong Periods, comprising:

5-coloured, 3-coloured and Blue and White Plates, Bowls,

Vases, Incense Burners, Figures, etc., etc.

Sang-de-boei vases, White "Coddess of Mercy" (Ming).

Old Gold Inlaid bronzes, Ming.

Fine Crystal Vases & Snuff Bottles.

Porcelain & agate Snuff Bottles.

Green & Red Jade Ornaments.

Old lacquered screens with 5-coloured decoration &

Blackwood screens inlaid with blue & white & 5-coloured

Kanghi & Kienlung porcelain plaques, etc., etc.

N.B.—The Undersigned will give a 2-weeks' guarantee as to

the genuineness of the articles offered.

Catalogues will be issued.

On view from Saturday, the 6th February, 1915.

Terms:—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,

Auctioneer.

OFFICIAL MARKET PRICES

Hongkong, January 20, 1914.

BUTCHER MEAT.

Beef Sirloin & Prime Cut,—Mei Lung Pa	lb. 21
" Corned,—Ham Ngau Yuk	" 21
" Roast,—Shin	" 21
" Breast,—Ngau Lam	" 19
" Soup,—Tong Yuk	" 18
" Steak,—Ngau Yuk Pa	" 22
" do,—Sirloin—Ngau Lau	" 33
" Sausages,—Ngau Cheung	" 26
Bullock's Brains,—No	per set 12
" Tongue, fresh,—Ngau Li	each 50
" corned,—Ham Ngau Li	" 60
" Head,—Ngau Tan	" \$1.20
" Heart,—Ngau Sum	" lb. 14
" Hump, Salt,—Ngau Kin	" 22
" Feet,—Ngau Keuk	" each 12
" Kidneys,—Ngau Yiu	" 12
" Tail,—Ngau Mei	" 20
" Liver,—Ngau Kon	" lb. 13
" Tripe (undressed),—Ngau To	" 6
Calves' Head & Feet,—Ngau-tai-tau-keuk	set \$1.20
Mutton Chop,—Yeung Pei Kwat	lb. 23
" Leg,—Yeung Pei	" 23
" Shoulder,—Yeung Shau	" 24
" Saddle	" 27
Pigs Chitlings,—Chu Chong	" 27
Brains,—Chu No	per set 24
" Feet,—Chu Keuk	" lb. 14
" Fry,—Chu Chap	" 16
" Head,—Chu Tau	" 16
" Heart,—Chu Sam	" each 12
" Kidneys,—Chu Yiu	" 18
" Liver,—Chu Kon	" lb. 30
Pork Chop,—Chu Pai Kwat	" 26
" Corned,—Ham Chu Yuk	" 30
" Leg,—Chu Pei	" 20
" Fat or Lard,—Chu Yau	" 20
Sheeps' Head and Feet,—Yeung Tan Keuk	set 60
" Heart,—Yeung Sam	" each 8
" Kidneys,—Yeung Yiu	" lb. 12
" Liver,—Yeung Kon	" 27
Sucking Pigs, to order,—Chu Tsai	" 22
Suet, Beef,—Shang Ngau Yau	" 27
" Mutton,—Shang Yeung Yau	" 27
" Veal,—Ngau Tsai Yuk	" 19
" Sausages,—Ngau Tsai Cheung	" 20
" Lard,—Chu Yau	" 22

POULTRY.

Chicken,—Kai Tsai	lb. 30
Capon, Large, Small,—Sin Kai	" 30
Ducks,—Ap	" 24
Doves,—Pan Kau	" 18
Eggs, Hen,—Kai Tan (cooking)	per doz 24
Fowls, Canton,—Kai	" lb. 34
" Hainan,—Hoi Nam Kai	" 28
" Geese,—Ngo	" 24
Pigeons, Canton,—Pak Kap	each 30
" Hoihow,—Hoi How Pak Kap,	" 25
" Snipe,—Sha Tsai	" each 23
Turkeys, Cook,—Fo Kai Kung	" lb. 65
" Hen, " " No	" 45

FISH.

Barbel,—Ka Yu	lb. 18
Bream,—Pin Yu	" 20
Canton Fresh Water Fish,—Hoi Sin Yu	" 17
Carp,—Li Yu	" 22
Catfish,—Ohik Yu	" 15
Codfish,—Muh Yu	" 18
Crabs,—Hai	" 24
" Little Fish,—Muk Yu	" 18
" Dab,—Sha Mang Yu	" 14
" Dace,—Wong Mei Lap	" 15
" Dog Fish,—Tui To Sha	" 12
" Eels, Conger,—Hoi Man	" 13
" Fresh water,—Tam Sui Yu	" 20
" Eels, Yellow,—Wong Sin	" 32
" Frogs,—Tin Kai	" 33
" Garoupa,—Shek Pan	" 45
" Gudgeon,—Pak Kap Yu	" 18
" Herrings,—Tao Pak	" 23
" Halibut,—Cheung Kwan Kap	" 28
" Labrus,—Wong Fa Yu	" 20
" Loach,—Wu Yu	" 26
" Lobsters,—Lung Ha	" 30
" Mackerel,—Chi Yu	" 20
" Monk Fish,—Mong Yu	" 32
" Mullet,—Chai Yu	" 20
" Oysters,—Shang Ho	" 24
" Parrot Fish,—Kai Kung Yu	" 24
" Perch,—Tau Lo	" 12
" Pike,—Fa Pan Fong	" 18
" Plaice,—Pan Yu	" 14
" Pomfret, Black,—Hak Chong	" 28
" Pomfret, White,—Pak Chong	" 22
" Prawns,—Ming Ha	" 40
" Ray,—Pai Pa Sha	" 12
" Rock Fish,—Shek Kiu Kung	" 18
" Rosch,—Chun Yu	" 12
" Salmon,—Ma Yu	" 35
" Shark,—Sha Yu	" 8
" Skate,—Fo Yu	" 10
" Shrimps,—Ha	" 24
" Snapper,—Lap Yu	" 32
" Snails,—Tat Sha Yu	" 32
" Sole,—Wan Yu	" 20
" Turbot,—Oho Yu	" 20
" Turtles, small, fresh water,—Keuk Yu	" 64

FRUITS.

Almonds,—Hang Yan	lb. 35
Apples (California)—Kam Shan Ping Kho	" 18
" (Chafoo)—Tie Chun Ping Kho	" 18
" Small,—Hoi Tong	" 18
Bananas, fragrant, Canton,—San Shing Heung Chia lb.	" 3
" (brides), Macao,—San Heung Chia	" 3
Chestnuts, Chinese,—Fong Lut	" 2

肉食

Carambola,—Yeung To	0
Coconuts,—Yo Tso	each 12
Grapes,—Po Tai Tso	lb. 30
Lemons, China,—Ling Mang	" 6
" America,—Kam Shan Ling Mang	" 10
Lichees Dried,—Lai Chi, small Stone	" 30
" Fresh	" 10
Oranges, (Canton)—Shan-shang Tim Ching	lb
" Sweet	" 10
Pears, (American),—Kam San Shoot Lay	" 10
" (Canton), Cooking,—Sha Li	" 10
Peanuts,—Fa Shang	" 10
Perseimons Large,—Hung Tso	" 8
Pine-apples, 1st quality,—Pun Ti Po Lo	each
" 2nd,—Chung-tang Po Lo	" 10
Plantain,—Tai Ohu	" lb. 3
Plums,—Swatow, Hung Lai	" 10
Pumelo, Siam,—Chim Lo Yau	each 15
" Shanghai,—Lo Kwai	" 15
Walnuts,—Hop To	lb 15
" Green,—Sang Hop Tuo	" 15
Water Melon,—(Am.) Kam San Sai Kwa	each

VEGETABLES, &c.

Artichokes, Shanghai,—Sheung-hoi Ah Chi	lb
" Cheuk	" 10
Beans, (French), Macao,—Oh Moou Pin Tau	" 10
" (French) Shanghai,—Sheung Hai Pin	" 10
" Sprout,—Ah Choi	" 8
" Long,—Tau Kok	" 10
Boat Root,—Hung Choi Tau	each 8
Bitter Squash,—Fa Kwa	" 8
Brinjals, Green,—Ching Yuan Kwa	" 8
" Red,—Hung Ko	" 8
Cabbage, Chinese, (common)—Kai Tsoi	" 10
Cabbage, Shanghai,—Yo Tsoi	" 14
Cane Shoots, bunch,—Kau Shun	lb. 8
Carrots,—Kam Shun	" 12
Celery, Chinese,—Tong Kan Tsoi	" 30
Chillies Dried,—Kon Lap Chia	" 18
" Red,—Hung Fa Chia	" 18
" Green,—Ching Lap Chia	" 12
Curry Stuff, English,—Ka Li Chu Liu	" 10
Cucumbers,—Ching Kwa	each 2
Garlic,—San Tau	lb 8
Ginger, young,—Sun Tse Keung	" 6
" old,—Lo Keung	" 8
Horse Radish, Shanghai,—Lik Kan	" 15
Indian Corn,—Suk Mai	each 5
Lettuce,—Yeung Shang Tsoi	" 1
Water Chestnuts,—Ma Tai	lb. 6
" Mandarin,—Kwai Lam Ma Tai	" 8
Mushrooms, Fresh,—Shang Cho Ko	" 30
Musk Melon, Amer.—Kam-san Hong Kwa	each
Okra,—Kai	lb 12
Onions Bombay,—Yeung Chong Tau	" 8
" Green,—Shang Chong	" 6
" Shanghai,—Sheung-hoi Chong Tau	" 6
Parsley,—Kun Tsoi	lb. 8
Green Peas,—Ching Tau	lb. 8
Potatoes, Sweet,—Pan Shu	" 3
" Shanghai,—Sheung-hoi Shu Tsoi	" 3
" Japan,—Yut Pan Shu Tsoi	" 3
" American,—Fa Ki Shu Tsoi	" 8
" Foochow,—Fook-chow Shu Tsoi	" 8
Pumpkin,—Tong Kwa	" 3
Radish,—Hung Lo Pak Tsoi	" 5
Rhubarb (Fresh)—Tai Wong	" 12
Sage,—Tse So	" 8
Shallots,—Kon Chung Tau	" 8
Spinach,—Yin Tsoi	" 5
Tomatoes,—Pan Ke	" 8
Taro,—Wu Tau	" 6
Turnips Puntl (Long)—Lo Pak	" 5
" English,—Yeung Lo Pak	" 5
Vegetable Marrow,—Chit Kwa	" 4
" (American)—Kam-san Chit Kwa	" 4
Water Cress,—Sai Yeung Tsoi	" 15
" Lily root,—Lin Ngau	" 6
Yams,—Ta Shu	" 6
" English,—Yeung Kan Choi	" 10

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Commercial.

Manchester Goods. Messrs. James F. Hutton and Co., Ltd. report (Jan 1):— Liverpool Cotton: Mid-American: Spot 31st ult. 4.62 1/2, last week 4.58 1/2. Ditto, current month, 21st ult., 4.36 1/2, 4.34 1/2. F.G.F. Egyptian, spot, 6.30 1/2, 6.30 1/2. New York cotton: Spot, 30th ult., 6.78, last week 6.75. The holiday spirit which is usually to the fore between Christmas and the New Year is evident, business being again suspended for holidays to-day. The market has, however, showed more animation than one might have expected in the middle of the festive season. A fair amount of buying of the raw material is reported from Liverpool. Prices are firm, Spot Mid-American being quoted Dec. 29 4.61 1/2, and 30th ult. 4.62 1/2. The advance is rather surprising, and the position of the market is at the moment somewhat complex. The fact that the Continent has been able to buy both actual cotton and also futures in large quantities is no doubt a feature which very few regarded as possible, and while this continues prices will remain firm. Another point is that spinners have done a much larger business during the past few months than has been admitted, with consequent effect on the market. In Manchester Piece Goods business goes along quietly. China is very uncertain while the Near East still remains a closed market. Prices for cloth have also strengthened with cotton, but when a reasonable offer is made there is not much difficulty in finding a maker.

Trade in 1914. The financial and commercial history of the past year, says the *London and China Express*, is comprised almost entirely in the disorganisation of credit and business, consequent on world-wide war, and the remedies devised and applied in recovering from or minimising its effects. The first six months of the year were eventful in a way, chiefly by reason of labour unrest, and embittered home politics, the latter even threatening an outbreak of civil war. All such happenings and probabilities were, however, at once diverted and obliterated by the foreign complications which developed during July, and eventuated early in August in a conflagration involving the leading European Powers. It is satisfactory to be able to record that so far no widespread disaster has followed the blow given to credit. Steady sales of securities in this market on Continental account, and accompanying withdrawals of gold were the first indications of the coming storm, and prompt steps had to be taken to safeguard the financial position. The Bank Rate, which opened the year at 5 per cent., and was reduced during January successively to 4 1/2, and 3 per cent., was raised on July 30 to 4 per cent., on July 30 to 4 per cent., and on August 1 to 10 per cent., a "record" previously touched in 1857 (Indian Mutiny), and in 1886 (Overend Gurney panic). Although war had been declared with Germany on August 4, the Bank Rate was reduced on August 7 to 6 per cent., on August 8, to 5 per cent. Apart, however, from some tendencies to hoard gold by changing Bank of England notes, there were no indications of panic, and the Joint Stock banks were soon able to repay any advances of currency. Gold has since been steadily accumulated, and has reached the record figure of over 70 millions, in addition to the earmarking of a reserve of the metal against the currency notes. The Stock Exchange position presented more difficulties and complications than any other departments of business, and up to the close of the year it had not been possible to arrange for the resumption of business on anything like a normal basis, though a nominal settlement has been arranged of the speculative accounts open at the outbreak of war. Meantime street dealings have been carried on, although not officially recognized except as regards a restricted list of securities, mostly of the investment class, as to which a fixed minimum price has been published by the Committee. It must be confessed that whereas at these levels purchases can be made, sales can only be effected with difficulty, if at all.

SHARE REPORT.

COMPARATIVE SHARE QUOTATIONS.

STOCK.	To-day's Closing Prices	Number of Shares	Par Value	Paid Up	1914.		1915.		Last Divid. and Date
					Highest	Lowest	Highest	Lowest	
					22nd Jan. to now	22nd Jan. to now	22nd Jan. to now	22nd Jan. to now	
Banks.									
H'kong & Shanghai Banking Corp.	\$825 sa.	12,000	\$25	all	855	July 700	Oct. 825	790	\$2.3/- at ex 1/10% equal to \$22.80 for 1/2 year ending 30/6/14
Marine Insurances.									
Canton Insurance Office, Ltd.	240	b.	10,000	\$50	50	350	Dec. 305	Oct. 340	Final of \$3 a/c 1912. Interim of \$18 a/c 1913.
North China Ins. Co., Ltd.	1160	b.	10,000	\$15	5	145	May 133	Jan. 160	Final of 10 p.c. making 20 p.c. for 1912
Union Ins. Society of C'lon, Ltd.	\$805	b.	2,400	\$250	100	847 1/2	April 700	Oct. \$805	Final of \$20 making \$50 for 1912 and Interim of \$30 for 1913
Yangtze Ins. Assoc. Ltd.	\$215	b.	12,000	\$100	60	20	April 192 1/2	Jan. 215	Final of \$12 mak. \$15 for 1912 & Int. of \$3 for 1913
Fire Insurances.									
China Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.	\$150	a.	20,000	\$100	20	160	July 140	Oct. 150	\$18 for 1912
H'kong Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.	\$395	b.	8,000	\$250	50	395	Feb. 368	April 395	\$27 for 1912
Shipping.									
China & Manila S.S. Co., Ltd.	Ld\$6	b.	30,000	\$25	all	10	Jan. 5 1/2	Dec. 6	\$1 for '906
Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd.	\$19	b.	20,000	\$50	all	36	Mar. 27 1/2	Nov. 30	\$3 for year ending 30/6/14
Hongkong, C. & M.S.S. Co., Ltd.	191	b.	80,000	\$15	all	29 1/2	Jan. 22	Dec. 19 1/2	Interim of 50 cts. for 1/2 year ending 30/6/14
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.	\$66	a.	60,000	\$5	all	79	Jan. 50	Sept. 66	Final of 3% making 6% on preferred shares & 5% on deferred shares for year 1913
Shell Transport & Trading Co., Ltd.	79/-	a.	3,797,610	£1	all	106/-	Feb. 70/-	Sept. 82/-	Interim of 1/- a/c 1915 C.No. 23
Star Ferry Company, Ltd.	\$37	a.	40,000	\$10	all	49	Mar. 40	Nov. 37	\$1.70 per share and bonus of 30 cents per share for year ending 30/4/14
Refineries.									
China Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.	\$94	b.	20,000	\$100	all	96 1/2	Feb. 70	Nov. 94	\$3 for 1912
Luzon Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.	\$113 1/2	b.	7,000	\$100	all	31	Jan. 17	Dec. 13 1/2	\$3 for 1897
Mining.									
Kailan Mining Administration	32/-	a.	1,600,000	£1	all	41/-	Feb. 33/6	Dec. 32/-	Final of 5% Coupon No. 4. making 10% for year ending 30/6/14
Raub Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	\$3	b.	200,000	£1	all	310	Jan. 190	Nov. 3	1/2 for 1909
Tromps Mines Ltd.	25/6	b.	160,000	£1	all	39/-	Feb. 19/6	Nov. 25/6	1/- mak. 7/6 a/c 1913
Docks, Wharves and Godowns &c.									
Hongkong & K.W. & G. Co., Ltd.	\$69	a.	60,000	\$50	all	89	Jan. 73	Nov. 70	\$3.50 for year 1913
H'kong & W'yea D Co., Ltd.	\$57	a.	50,000	\$50	all	77	Jan. 53	Oct. 57 1/2	\$3 dividend for year 1913
Shai Dock & Eng. Co., Ltd.	\$51	b.	55,700	£100	all	60	July 50	Dec. 51	Tls. 5 for 1913
Shai & H'kew W. Co., Ltd.	\$91	b.	68,000	£100	all	109	Jan. 82 1/2	Dec. 91	Interim of Tls 3 for 1913
Lands, Hotels and Buildings.									
Anglo French Lands	\$124	b.	25,000	£100	all	128	July 120	Dec. 124	Tls. 6 on 29.2.10
H'kong Hotel Co., Ltd.	\$124	b.	12,000	\$50	25	128	July 120	Dec. 124	\$3.50 for half year ending 30/6/14
H'kong Land Investment Co., Ltd.	\$110 sa.	a.	50,000	\$100	all	117 1/2	July 98	Nov. 114	\$3 for year ending 31/12/14
H'phreys Estate & F. Co., Ltd.	\$74	b.	150,000	\$10	all	94	Jan. 7	Nov. 74	50 cents for 1913
K'loon Land & Building Co., Ltd.	\$44	b.	60,000	\$50	20	45 1/2	Jan. 44	Feb. 44	\$2.80 for 1913
Shanghai Lands	\$101	b.	78,000	£50	all	98	Dec. 89	Oct. 101	Interim of 5 p.c. for year ending 30/6/13
West Point Building Co., Ltd.	\$68 1/2	a.	12,500	\$50	all	73	June 66	Feb. 71	\$2.25 for half year ending 31/12/14
Manila M'pole Hotel	\$8	a.	15,000	£10	all	8	—	—	15 per cent. for 1910
H'kong Central Estates	\$95 1/2	a.	10,000	\$100	all	—	—	—	\$4.09 for 7 months ending 31/12/14
Cotton Mills.									
Ewo Cotton S. & W. Co., Ltd.	\$131	b.	20,000	£50	all	138	July 125	May 131	Tls. 12 for year ending 31/10/14
Hongkong Cotton Co.	\$6	b.	125,000	\$10	all	84	Mar. 7	June 6	50 cents 31/7/08
Kung Yik	\$113 1/2	b.	75,000	£10	all	144	Jan. 11	Mar. 113	Tls. 1.20 for year ending 30/11/14
Lau Kung Mow	\$72	b.	8,700	£100	all	110	Feb. 70	May 75	Tls. 12 for 1913
Shanghai Cottons	\$34 1/2	a.	49,000	£50	all	135	Feb. 70	Nov. 85	Tls. 10 for year ending 30/6/13
Miscellaneous.									
China Borneo Company, Ltd.	\$11	a.	60,000	\$12	all	12	May 10	Dec. 11	\$1.20 for 1913
China Light & Power Co., Ltd.	\$4	a.	50,000	\$5	all	4.90	July 4	April 4	6% for year ending 28.2.06
Do. (Spec. shares)	—	b.	50,000	\$1	all	9	Jan. 7	Nov. 7.90	70 cts. for 1913.
China Prov. L. & M. Co., Ltd.	2.90	b.	200,000	\$10	all	39	June 35	Aug. 35	\$1.50 for year ending 31/7/14
Dairy Farm Company, Ltd.	\$35	a.	40,000	\$7 1/2	all	6	Jan. 5	Dec. 5 1/2	40 cts. for 1911.
Green Island Cement Co., Ltd.	\$34	b.	400,000	\$10	all	6.90	Jan. 36	Nov. 37	\$1.80 per share for 1913
Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd.	\$37	b.	90,000	\$10	all	217 1/2	July 174	Dec. 190	Interim of \$2 1/2 a/c 1914
Hongkong Ice Company, Ltd.	\$190	b.	5,000	\$25	all	25	June 22	Apr. 25	\$2 for 1913
Hongkong Rope Mfg. Co., Ltd.	\$25	b.	60,000	\$10	all	25	June 22	Apr. 25	Final div. of 6d. making 7d. per share for 1913
Hongkong Tramway Co., Ltd.	\$4	a.	325,000	5/-	all	13/-	July 7/-	Feb. 5 1/4	Interim of T. 1 making T. 2 a/c 1913
Langkats	\$41	b.	250,000	£10	all	64 1/2	Mar. 28	Dec. 43	80 cts. on fully paid shares and 8 cts. on \$1 paid shares for year ending 30/4/14
Peak Tramway Co., Ltd. (Old)	\$10	b.	25,000	\$10	all	10 1/2	Jan. 9 1/4	June 10	None
Do (New) 90 cts.	\$10	b.	50,000	\$10	all	93 cts.	Jan. 75 cts.	Dec. 75 cts.	\$1.50 for 1910.
Philippines Ld.	\$5	a.	75,000	\$10	all	10	—	—	None
H. Price & Co., Ltd.	\$6	a.	13,200	\$50	all	—	—	—	None
Societes des Pulpes et Papier	\$20	a.	13,000	\$20	all	—	—	—	None
teries du Tonkin	\$135	a.	20,000	\$5	all	5.00	June 4	Nov. 4	No dividend this year.
Shanghai Sumatras	\$135	a.	20,000	\$5	all	5.00	June 4	Nov. 4	35 cts. for year ending 31/5/14
Steam Laundry Co., Ltd.	\$4	a.	50,000	\$10	all	22 1/4	Feb. 17	Jan. 18	\$1.25 per share for year ending 31/12/13
Union Water-boat Co., Ltd.	\$18	a.	90,000	\$10	all	8 1/2	April 6.90	Dec. 7	70 cts. for 1913
Watson and Co., Ltd.	\$7	a.	2,1000	\$7	all	9 1/2	Jan. 6 1/2	Dec. 6 1/2	50 cts. on old shares and 25 cts. on new year shares for year ending 30/6/14
William Powell, Limited.	\$6 1/2	a.	2,1000	\$7	all	9 1/2	Jan. 6 1/2	Dec. 6 1/2	\$1. Interim a/c year 31.8.14
S. C. Morning Post	\$29	b.	6,000	\$25	all	30	June 29	Dec. 29	

WRIGHT & HORNBY,
Share and General Brokers.

6, Des Voeux Road Central Tel. address, Rectitude.

CORRECTED TO NOON FEB. 4, 1915.

THE TELEGRAPH DOES NOT HOLD ITSELF RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY OF THE ABOVE QUOTATIONS.

EXCHANGE.

February 4th.

Selling	Demand India132 1/2	T/T France..... 2.19 1/2	Gold Leaf per tola ...\$67.10
T/T1/9	T/T Bombay.....	Demand Paris..... 2.20	Sovereign\$11.15
Demand1/9 1/16	Demand Bombay ...132 1/2	On Huiphong... 6 1/2% prem	Bar Silver ready ...22 1/2
30 d/s.....1/9 1/8	T/T Calcutta	On Saigon..... 6 " "	forward ...
60 d/s.....1/9 3/16	T/T Calcutta	On Bangkok88 "	
4 m/s.....1/9 1/4	Demand Calcutta ...132 1/2	Bying.	
T/T Shanghai7/8	Demand Manila86 3/4	4 m/s. L/C.....1.01	
Private 30 d/s sight	T/T San Fco & N.Y.42 3/4	4 m/s. D/P.....1.0 3/8	
T/T Singapore75 1/2	Demand, New York 42 7/8	6 m/s. L/C.....1.10 1/8	
T/T Japan80 3/4	T/T Java106 3/4	30 d/s.Suez & M. 1.10	
T/T India132 1/2	T/T Marks Nom.	30 d/s.San Fco & N.Y.44 1/2	
	Demand Germany... "	4 m/s. Marks Nom.	
		4 m/s. France2.30 1/2	
		6 m/s. do2.35 1/2	

SUBSIDIARY COINS	
Discount per \$100:	
Chinese...20 cts. pieces	\$20
Chinese...10 "	\$20
Hongkong, 20 cts. pieces	\$1
Hongkong, 10 "	\$1

RELIC OF THE LATE POPE.

Secured by Hongkong Catholic Ladies' Library.

The Bulletin of the Catholic Women's League for the current month says:—
The Catholic Ladies' Library has become the proud possessor of a curious relic of the late Pope. On the occasion of his jubilee, the Bishop of Macao presented the Holy Father with a book in Portuguese on Lourdes, of his own composition. Very beautifully bound in white morocco, with dainty illustrations and letterpress, and enclosed in a rich ivory cover, the book formed a very acceptable gift to the Holy Father.

For a long time it adorned his private study, but was eventually presented by him to the Rector of the Portuguese College as a mark of his affection. Knowing the interest it would have for those in Hongkong it was given by the Rector to the Library the other day, and has now found an honoured asylum in the rooms in Osine Road, which already possessed a beautiful autograph letter of Cardinal Merry del Val with the blessing, signature, and photograph of the Sainly Pontiff. The ivory cover, it may be observed, remains in Rome.

WAR ITEMS.

Kaiser's Plans for his Second Son.

Paris, December 17.
The *Ori de Paris* states that according to Buda Pesth newspapers one of the Kaiser's heartiest wishes is to put Prince Eitel Friedrich on the throne of Hungary.—Exchange.

German Stamps for the Swiss.

Paris, Dec 18.
The *Matin* publishes photographic reproductions of authentic specimens of postage stamps, printed in Berlin, having the effigy of Germania, and bearing in the exergue the words "Deutsch Reich," with an inscription stating that Switzerland is henceforward a part of the German Empire.

The newspaper possesses four examples of these stamps.—Central News.

Reindeer Skin Offerings.
Petrograd, December 10.
The Samoyedes are collecting for the Russian Red Cross Fund. The majority of the contributions are being made in reindeer skins.—Router.

For Striking a German.
The death sentence on Private Londsdale, prisoner of war in Germany, who was accused of having struck a member of the Landsturm, has been commuted by a German Court of Appeal into twenty years' imprisonment.

No Heroics.
Paris, December 24.—The newspapers again comment on the proceedings in the Chamber. The *Figaro* says:—"The new tone and accent of the Ministerial statement is characterised by firmness of expression. The absence of false heroics was noticed by British observers, who are such good judges in this matter and so appreciative to straightforward expression."

IT IS WHAT YOU GET MORE THAN WHAT YOU PAY. THE DOUBLE STRENGTH MEANS DOUBLE VALUE.

LOTUS MOKHA

IS UNIFORMLY EXCELLENT.

Obtainable Everywhere.

RUTTONJEE & SON.

THE HAMMER BLOW.

Problem of General Joffre's Big Reserve.

Mr. Hilaire Belloc, whose weekly review of the war is always most illuminating and singularly accurate in its speculations, offers some very interesting comments on the situation East and West in *Land and Water*. He deals particularly with the fact that in the West the Allies are preparing a great reserve against the enemy, the doctrine of the "detached reserve," being the soul of French strategy. Mr. Belloc says:—

"I have already compared the work that is being done against the trenches in the West to the pressure a man may exercise upon some strong, but brittle, substance—such, for instance, as a rod of glass. The efforts he will make have a very slight, a hardly perceptible effect up to the breaking point. But when the breaking point comes, it comes suddenly, and the result is final."

"To this metaphor I will add another, which I think helps to explain the so-called deadlock in Flanders. Suppose you had a hammer, and the hammer was of such a nature that, if it struck its first blow unsuccessfully, it would be shattered and useless for any further work. And suppose that, while you are applying pressure to your glass rod, a friend holding this hammer was ready to give the blow at the breaking point upon your signal."

"If you misjudged the strain you had put upon the glass rod; thinking it greater than it was, and if you, therefore, gave your friend the signal to strike with the hammer too soon, the rod would remain unbroken, and the hammer could never be used again. Now, in this wearing down of resistance of enemy trenches, the hammer is the reserve. The whole point of a reserve is that you cannot have it and use it too. The risk of working with a great reserve (as Napoleon did in all his later battles) is that unless you judge the exact moment rightly in which to use it you are worse off than if you had no reserve at all."

"But if you do judge your moment rightly, then the possession of a reserve is decisive; then the method is the most decisive possible in war."

Napoleon's later campaigns give numerous examples of both success and failure in this method, and Mr. Belloc adds that the position in France and Belgium at this moment is, on a very large strategical scale, what the actions which he cites were on a small tactical scale. Everything will depend upon the moment when it is thought wise to use the reserve, and everything would be lost if for any reasons it were used too early.

SILIMPOPON COAL.

BUNKERS

can be supplied at cheap rates at SANDAKAN & SEBATTIK (British North Borneo).

At these ports steamers calling for bunker coal exclusively are exempt from all shipping dues and charges.

A. BUNE.

POST OFFICE.

Ships' Letter Boxes.

1. It is hereby notified that during the continuance of the War all outgoing correspondence must be posted at the General Post Office or at any of its Branch Offices.

2. Ships' Officers are strictly forbidden to receive on board their vessels any correspondence from the Public.

3. Shipmasters are not allowed to place or expose on board their vessels letter boxes for the purpose of collecting correspondence; all such boxes found exposed on board their vessels will be removed and returned to the General Post Office.

4. Shipping Companies must not receive from the Public for inclusion in their ships' Papers any but bona fide consignees' letters which should be left open for inspection when required.

5. Shipping Companies should state in their notifications to the Post Office the exact hour of departure of their vessels in order that the public may have every facility for posting at the General Post Office.

6. Shipping Companies and Ships' Officers must send to the Post Office ALL correspondence posted in the Ships' Letter Boxes or received by Ships' Officers at the ports from which they sailed, or anywhere en route to Hongkong.

War risks are not covered by postal registration or insurance.

THE PARCEL POST AND INSURED LETTER SYSTEM TO BRAZIL IS SUSPENDED.

NOTICE IS GIVEN THAT ALTHOUGH EVERY POSSIBLE PRECAUTION IS TAKEN TO SECURE THE SAFETY OF ALL POSTAL PACKAGES, WHILE IN THE CUSTODY OF THE POST OFFICE, THE POSTMASTER GENERAL CANNOT GIVE COMPENSATION FOR ANY LOSS OR DAMAGE WHICH MAY BE DUE TO THE ACT OF THE KING'S ENEMIES. UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE NO LETTERS, BOXES, OR PARCELS FOR BELGIUM, BRAZIL, CROATIA OR MONTENEGRO AND NO LETTERS, BOXES OR PARCELS FOR MALTA CAN BE ACCEPTED FOR INSURANCE.

The services to Germany, Austria, and their Colonies, and to the Ottoman Empire are suspended as are also the Parcel Post services to France & Tsingtau.

The Public are informed that Gold and Silver in Coin or Bullion & Paper Money cannot be accepted for transmission through the Post without a permit issued by the Superintendent of Imports & Exports.

British Postal Orders are now on sale at the Sai Yung Poon Branch Post Office.

The American Mail, ex Mongolia has been transferred to the Cordillera, which is due to arrive here tomorrow.

The Cordillera, with the mail from London, is due to arrive here tomorrow.

The Chilli, with the French Mail, is due to arrive on Monday, the 8th inst.

MAILS DUE.

American, Cordillera, 5th February.
Siberian, Cordillera, 5th inst.
French, Chilli, 8th inst.

MAILS CLOSE TO-MORROW.

Swatow—Per ISSHIN M., 5th inst., 9 a.m.
Japan, via Kobe—Per MASHIMA M., 5th inst., 10 a.m.
Straits, Rangoon, & India via Calcutta—Per OCEANIC M., 5th inst., 3 p.m.
Saigon—Per DEVAWONGSE, 5th inst., 4 p.m.

SATURDAY, 6th Feb.

Halong—Per WAISHING, 6th inst., 10 a.m.

Straits, Ceylon & India via Bombay—Per JAYA M., 6th inst., 1 a.m.

Saigon, Straits, Burmah, Ceylon, Adelaide, Western Australia, India, Aden, Egypt & Europe. (Late letters 11 a.m. to noon. Extra postage 10 cents.) (Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this Contract mail)—Per COR-DILLIER, 6th inst., 11 a.m.

(Tientsin-Pukow Railway Shanghai Br. P. O. Thursday, the 11th Feb.)

SUNDAY, 7th Feb.

Swatow, Amoy & Tamsui—Per DAIJIN MARU, 7th inst., 9 a.m.

Swatow—Per HAIMUN, 7th inst., 9 a.m.

Chinwangtao—Per HERCULES, 7th inst., 9 a.m.

MONDAY, 8th Feb.

Philippine Islands, Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand & New Guinea via Thursday Island—Per EMPIRE, 8th Feb., 10 a.m.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVED.

Ume Maru, Jap. s.s. 1,559, S. Nakayama, 3rd inst.—Kobe, 24th ult., Gen.—O. S. K.

Ohuan Maru, Jap. s.s. Moka, 3rd inst.—Haliphong, 1st inst., Gen.—O. S. K.

Onsang, Br. s.s. T. Taugh, 3rd inst.—Calcutta, 16th ult., Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Felching, Chl. s.s. 928, Baines, 4th inst.—Shanghai, 1st inst., Gen.—O. M. S. N. Co.

Sungkiang, Br. s.s. 937, J. Robinson, 3rd inst.—Haliphong, 1st inst., Gen.—B. & S.

Langchow, Br. s.s. 1,220, Wm. Benson, 3rd inst.—Shanghai, 31st ult., Gen.—B. & S.

Kumang, Br. s.s. 2,077, F. Wheeler, 4th inst.—Singapore, 28th ult., Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Mishima Maru, Jap. s.s. 5,375, S. Wada, 4th inst.—London, Gen.—N.Y.K.

Sulun, Norw. s.s. 865, D. Hovbrender, 4th inst.—Bangkok, 26th ult., Gen.—T. & Co.

Coylon Maru, Jap. s.s. 5,063, M. Shinohara, 4th inst.—Kobe, 30th ult., Gen.—N.Y.K.

Deuchon, Br. s.s. 4,476, R. G. Woodgett, 4th inst.—Liverpool, 27th Dec., Gen.—B. & S.

DEPARTED.

February 3.

Myio Maru for Port Court

Taiwan Maru for Port Perseval

Tatoutoo for Shanghai

Kuchichow for Manila

Chongshing for Canton

Laisang for Yokohama

Yei Maru No. 2 for Wakamatsu

Fausang for Saigon

CLEARANCES AT THE HARBOUR OFFICE.

February 3.

Ohelan Maru for Canton

Gienalloch for Singapore via Amoy

Hercules for Hongkong

Takung for Haliphong

February 4.

Rubifor Saigon

Hongkong for Haliphong via Hoihow

Bayarin for Haliphong via Hoihow

Yingchow for Shanghai

Kohina Maru for Kobe

Kyusho Maru for Canton

Wingsang for Shanghai

Felching for Canton

Singam for Haliphong

Panama Maru for Victoria & Tacoma

Radnor for London via Colombo

Haimun for Swatow

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per s.s. Kumang from Singapore etc.—Mrs. Bobbinhorne, Mrs. E. Ross, Mrs. L. E. Bess, Miss N. Moore, Mr. Baldwin, Rev. P. Pelonger, Rev. M. Carke, Rt. Rev. Bishop E. Moss.

Per s.s. Mishima Maru from London.—Mr. & Mrs. H. Speakman, Mr. J. Easton, Miss E. D. Harris, Messrs. H. P. King, H. Yama, Miss L. Lindner, F. J. Wint, A. V. Kingston, H. Bacheler, Rev. J. B. Bailey, W. Sanderson, Mrs. J. Emanuel, Miss R. & Master V. Emanuel, Mr. & Mrs. Leo Puk-ming.

Per s.s. Ceylon Maru from Kobe.—Mrs. Mukerjee.

TUESDAY, 9th Feb.

Japan via Nagasaki—Per TANGO M., 9th Feb., 9 a.m.

Philippine Islands and Japan via Nagasaki, Honolulu, United States, South America via S. Francisco & V. Kingdom

Herbichler, Rev. J. B. Bailey, W. Sanderson, Mrs. J. Emanuel, Miss R. & Master V. Emanuel, Mr. & Mrs. Leo Puk-ming.

Per s.s. Ceylon Maru from Kobe.—Mrs. Mukerjee.

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WEATHER REPORT.

On the 4th at 11.45.—The anticyclone has passed into the Pacific. Another has formed over S. Japan, causing very steep gradients between Japan and the Mainland. The depression over Indo-China is filling up.

Strong monsoon may be expected along the east coast of China.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.06 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District Forecast.

1 Hongkong and Neighbourhood E. winds, freshening; cloudy, becoming colder.

2 Formosa Channel N.E. gale.

3 South coast of China between H.K. and Lamook The same as No. 1.

4 South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan The same as No. 1.

China Coast Meteorological Register.

4th Feb. a.m.

Station. Hour. Barometer. Temperature. Humidity. Wind Force. Weather.

Wootock 7a 30.32—12 57 nne 5 b

Nemuro 6a 30.02

Hakodate 29.93

Tokio 29.93

Kobe 29.93

Nagasaki 29.93

Kyushu 29.93

Osaka 29.93

Naha 29.93

Ishikawa 29.93

Hankow 30.37 15 87 n 10 s

Iohang

Kiukiang

Changsha

Shanghai 30.20 38 n 3 o

Gutzlaff 30.13 30 n 3 o

Sharp P. 30.03 55 n 4 o

Amoy 29.93 64 95 n 1 b

Swatow 29.93 66 84 n 1 b

Taihou 30.02

Taihu 29.91

Taiwan 29.92

Kobe 29.93

Kyushu 29.93

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